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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTECTION AND STABILIZATION PLAN FOR THE SQUAW SPRING WELL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT, RED MOUNTAIN, CALIFORNIA

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Date: December 28, 1978

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INTRODUCTION

The Squaw Spring Well Archaeological District, which encompasses nearly one square mile, is located along the eastern flanks of Red Mountain in northwestern San Bernardino County, California. Legally, the district is situated in Township 29 South, Range 41 East, Section 34, Mount Diablo Base Meridian, and is located on the Red Mountain and Klinker U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangles. Latitude and longitude coordinates incorporating the district are from 117 degrees 33' 23" to 117 degrees 34' 16" longitude and 35 degrees 21' 38" to 35 degrees 22' 35" north latitude.

A request for determination of National Register eligibility pursuant to Executive Order 11593 was made in 1976. On July 19, 1976, the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation of the National Park Service determined that the area "is eligible for inclusion in the National Register." Additionally commenting that the district "is significant because it forms one of the principal hubs for a larger network of subsistence and economic activities (and) further study of this area will likely yield important information on regional culture history, on processes of big game hunting and associated ritual, plant food processing (and gathering) and paleoenvironmental reconstructions."

Monies were allocated for protection of the district during the fiscal year 1978. In May of 1978 the Squaw Spring District was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

SQUAW SPRING WELL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

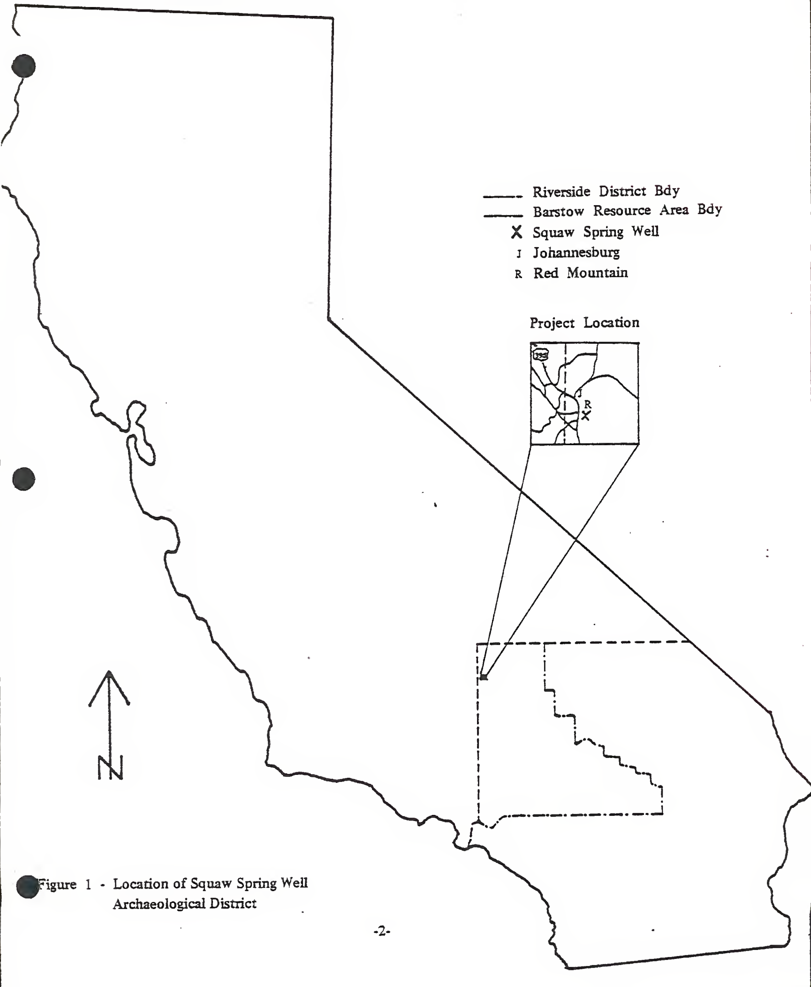


Figure 1 - Location of Squaw Spring Well Archaeological District

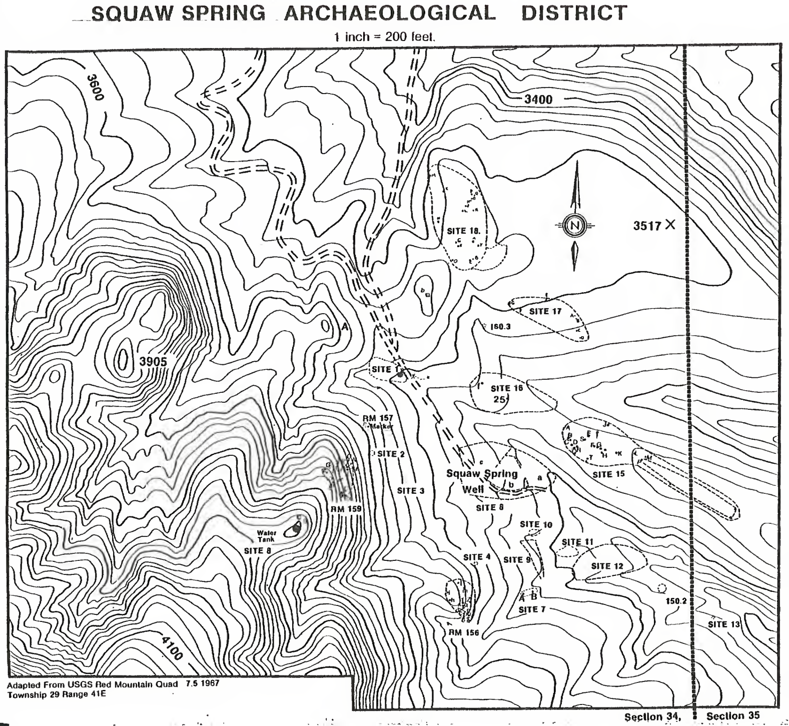


Figure 2 - Site Locations Within Squaw Spring.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Within the district over forty archaeological sites have been identified as the result of work by Steward (1929), Ritter and Clough (USDI 1976) and Kaldenberg (1978). These sites range in type from large village sites of over 1000 square meters each with rock rings, rock art loci, lithic knapping station, deep midden, hunting blinds, milling stations and ceramic loci, to a water well and water storage tank which was used to supply the towns of Red Mountain and Johannesburg with water for several years in the early twentieth century.

Materials recovered or noted in the extensive midden include green slate pendants, exotic obsidian, red-ware pottery (possibly related to a Southern Nevada type), thermally-fractured rock, and flaked and ground stone tools. Burnt faunal remains are also evident on the midden surface indicating a scientifically valuable source of data which would assist in reconstruction of subsistence pattern reconstructions.

Numerous small petroglyph localities are scattered along the eastern flank of Red Mountain. These glyphs are generally located on vertical cliffs, however, several panels and isolated petroglyphs can be found on small boulders near other sites. They may have functioned as components of other activity especially related to sympathetic hunting magic or socio-religious interaction with nature.

The glyphs are primarily geometric in design, some of them are curvilinear, others represent zoomorphic elements, some abstract and at least one element appears to be anthropomorphic. The designs are related to the Great Basin Petroglyph style as discussed by Heizer and Clewlow (1973: 23-25).

All of the sites in the district can be related to the general culture history of the Red Mountain area, which is based upon current concepts of the prehistory of the western Mojave Desert. In this area four localities of a proposed Early Man stage of human history have been located (Hester 1973). These are the Manix Lake (Warren 1970), Coyote Gulch (Simpson 1961), Calico Hills (Simpson 1973), and China Lake (David and Meringher 1977). It is believed by some anthropologists that these site areas exhibit data which suggest that a human population existed in the Mojave Desert between 12,000 and 80,000 Years Ago (Y.A.). No such non-controversial definitive evidence though, has been found. The earliest radiocarbon dated site in the Mojave Desert is attributed to a site near Baker, California and has been dated at 10,270+160 Y.A. (Ore and Warren 1971).

During the 4,000 year time frame, from 12,000 to 8,000 Y.A. groups of hunters and gatherers were centered around the pluvial lakes which filled much of the Great Basin. Paleoecological data from Searles Lake, north of Squaw Spring, suggest that the area afforded the aboriginal population with a great abundance of water and vegetation, although salinity levels were probably high. Lacustarine fauna and megafauna probably provided a food resource base for these early peoples.

From 8000 to 6000 Y.A., less use was apparently made of the lower elevations of the desert than of the higher elevations. This may be attributed to a period of post-Pleistocene water desiccation. The coastal zones of California and Baja California were seeing large hunting-gathering-fishing populations for the first time (Rogers 1938, Warren and True 1961, Warren, True and Eudey 1961, Moriarty 1966, Kaldenberg 1976).

By 6000 to 5000 Y.A. a basic food gathering system appeared which continued into historic times. Food processing tools such as manos, metates, mortars, and pestles were added to the basic hunting tool kit. The earlier sites are characterized by the Humboldt, Pinto, and Little Lake projectile point types, and the more recent sites by the Elko and Gypsum series of point (Ritter 1976).

The transition from larger, heavier projectile points to smaller and lighter types typical of the Rose Spring and Eastgate series may indicate the introduction of the bow into the area as early as 2000 Y.A. The expansion and development of bow and arrow technology is additionally supported by the late prehistoric introduction of the Desert Side-Notched and Cottonwood points found throughout the project vicinity. The appearance of ceramics and an established trade system between the Great Basin and the Southwest and Central California have been tenuously correlated with these two late prehistoric point types. (See Hall and Barker 1975 for a more complete culture history of the Red Mountain area.)

	Southwestern Great Basin	Local Phase Name	Diagnostic Artifacts
	LATE PREHISTORIC	Early Mohave Death Valley IV Early-Late Cottonwood Morona	Pottery Cottonwood points Desert Side-Notched points
1000	ROSE SPRING/ EASTGATE COMPLEX	Amargosa II Death Valley III ? Late Rose Spring Haiwee	Rose Spring points Eastgate points
AD BC 0	GREAT BASIN ARCHAIC	Early Milling.	Grinding tools
1000		Archaic Transition	Elko points
		Little Lake and Newberry	Gypsum Cove points
2000		Early-Middle Rose Spring	Pinto/Little Lake pts.
3000		Death Valley II	Humboldt points
		Pinto Basin	Silver Lake points
4000			
5000	scanty occupation ?	none definite	Silver Lake points?
6000			
7000 8000	WESTERN PLUVIAL LAKES TRADITION	Western Lithic Co-Tradition Death Valley I Lake Mohave Complex San Dieguito Complex	Silver Lake points Lake Mohave points Crescents/Transverse points
9000	FLUTED POINT TRADITION ?	Fluted Co-Tradition	Folsom points ? Clovis points
10000	PRE-PROJECTILE POINT CULTURES ?		choppers teshoa flakes scraper planes

Idealized Mojave Desert Culture History (adapted from Hall and Barker 1975).

ETHNOGRAPHY

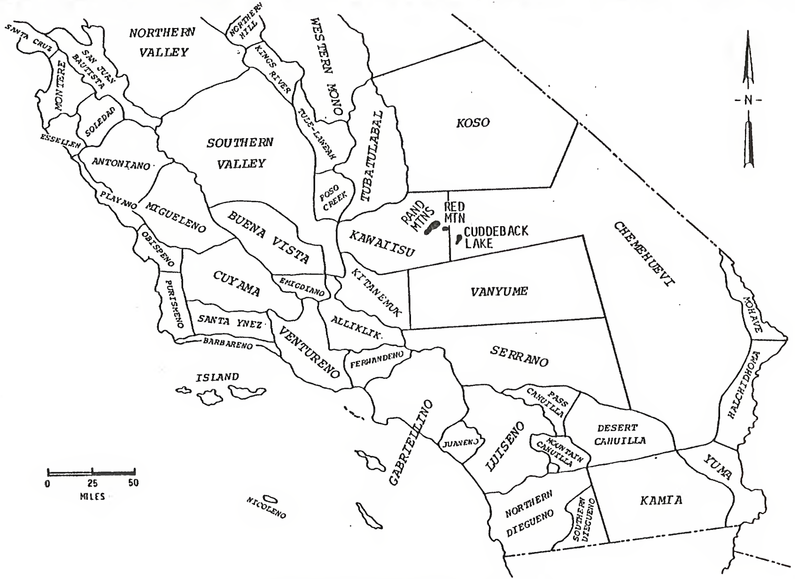
The area under consideration was occupied historically by the Koso and the Chemehuevi. Only the Koso appear to have used the area as a major resource base. (See Hall and Barker 1975.)

The Chemehuevi, while having territorial claims to the southern portion of the study area, were centered east between Twentynine Palms and the Colorado River.

Both groups pursued a generalized hunting and gathering subsistence pattern. Seasonal movements were in response to differential ripening of major plant resources while hunting appears to have been carried out as an adjunct to gathering. Major utilized plant resources within the area (prior to European introductions and modifications) included bunch grass, chia, and thistle sage seeds, Mormon tea, Joshua tree pods and stalks and mesquite beans. Mountain sheep, deer, rabbits, antelope, lizards and birds were among the animals hunted.

The following discussion centers on the Koso as they were apparently the main group utilizing the area. Based on current vegetation and climate, the Koso probably were using the area mostly during the spring and summer.

The winter months, from about mid-November to about the end of February, were the time of least food procurement activity in the seasonal round. Subsistence during this period was mainly dependent on stored foods, such as pine nuts and occasional supplements of fresh game. Villages were located on valley floors at the base of higher mountains in close proximity to a permanent



REGIONAL MAP SHOWING APPROXIMATE LOCATION
OF ETHNOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

Boundaries from Kroeber, 1925.

water source.

By the end of winter, stored supplies would have run low or become exhausted. At this time, from about the end of February to about May, winter camps would have begun breaking up and the people would have split into smaller population units to begin food procurement activities. The major resources exploited during this early spring period probably were Joshua tree pods and stalks (Yucca brevifolia), mesquite beans (Prosopis sp.), and other early spring seeds and tubers. Tule roots, if available, also would have been heavily exploited during this period.

During late spring and summer, from about May to the end of July, the population would have been at its lowest density because nuclear family groups would be widely dispersed to exploit bunchgrass, perhaps centralizing periodically at small villages. Very temporary shelters and very short-term camps would also have been characteristic of this period. Food procurement activity was localized on large alluvial fans, particularly in the area south and east of Red Mountain. Because of the replacement of bunchgrass by introduced grasses, archaeological evidence of these camps and summer activities can be expected in areas which do not now have a bunchgrass cover.

During late summer and autumn, from about August through mid-October, the native population would have begun leaving the grasslands to gather for the pinon harvest, the bulk of which would have taken place during September and October. The people would have made temporary camps and conducted periodic trips to winter camp locations to store nuts. Most major hunting activities, such as communal rabbit, deer, and antelope hunts, would have been carried out during this period. The annual calendar round would have ended by about the middle of November. The population was then at its greatest and most sedentary concentration. Activity again centered on equipment maintenance and manufacture in winter villages.

The Koso used bows and arrows for hunting. While no ceramics are reported in the ethnographic literature, there was extensive use of basketry. Basketry fragments and ceramic sherds have been located in the Red Mountain area. There was a range of milling tools, including wooden mortars. The use of obsidian for flaked stone tools is also reported; apparently imported from Inyo County locations.

The Koso were involved in trade through exchanges of local goods with the Yokuts to the Northwest and groups in the Owens Valley. They also may have benefited from the extensive trade routes between the Southwest and the Pacific Coast.

GEOLOGY

The district consists of the steep eastern flank of Red Mountain and associated small valleys, bajadas, ridges, and drainages. Geologically, Red Mountain andesite comprises the mother material, with Quaternary fill existing in the low lying areas of the district. The andesitic material is exposed on the flank of Red Mountain and in outcroppings throughout the district.

It is considered to be Tertiary Rock (USDI 1976:2-5) which is "probably Pliocene in age" (Hulin 1925:58).

These rocks provided fortuitous resources for the construction of aboriginal features and for use in the manufacture of stone tools, particularly milling implements.

VEGETATIVE COMMUNITY

The archaeological district is located in the Transitional Shrubland plant community which is a broad ecotone between Creosote Bush Scrub and Joshua Tree Woodland (USDI:2-61). Vegetation within the Squaw Spring area includes creosote bush, bursage, Mormon tea, cheesebush, California buckwheat, boxthorn, hopsage, Mojave horsebrush, goldenbush, allscale saltbush and bladdersage. Large clumps of desert needlegrass are often found in rocky places. The north-facing slopes have relatively large amounts of Malpais bluegrass. Indian ricegrass and squirreltail grass are also found in the district. During the spring there is a spectacular display of ephemeral wildflowers. They were especially prevelant during the Spring of 1978 after a season of approximately 20 inches rain fell in the Red Mountain area.

FAUNAL COMMUNITY

The wildlife habitat type found within the archaeological district is the Transitional Scrubland (USDI:2-22). This area has been determined to be raptor nesting and important foraging territory since it is consistently occupied by prairie falcons and other raptors, and there is a high density of raptor eyries on the mountain. The entire area has been identified by the California Department of Fish and Game as a productive area for chukar and Gambel's quail (Vernoy, personal communication).

A gallinaceous guzzler (A-91) situated within the district is considered to be the most productive guzzler in over 100 square miles. This water catchment basin attracts numerous birds including chukar, Gambel's quail and the mourning dove. The California Department of Fish and Game has also indicated that deer and bighorn sheep are frequent users of the guzzler (McBride, personal communication). Recently, burro spore has been found within the district and a group of 5 burros was spotted near the New Freedom mercury mine approximately one mile north of the Squaw Spring guzzler. It is expected that coyotes, kit foxes, ringtail cats and bobcats also inhabit the Squaw Spring vicinity.

Numerous game trails which meander up the eastern flank of Red Mountain can be seen from the benches of the eastern portion of the Squaw Spring Archaeological District. One of these trails bypasses a series of hunting blinds by approximately 100 feet.

OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE

Presently, the Archaeological District is situated on public lands. A small portion of Section 34 around Squaw Spring was set aside as a Public Water Reserve in 1911. That area is still classified as such and according to San Bernardino County records, the Randsburg Water Company still retains the water rights. The pumping equipment, however, has been dismantled and the well abandoned.

The entire area is open to location and entry under the 1872 Mining Law. Numerous mining claims have been filed in the area, 4"x4" posts dot the landscape every several hundred feet. Without a detailed mining record check and probably a field survey, it is impossible to determine who is the legal claimant or the exact location of each claim on the ground. A random check of several lode claims which were placed on each 4"x4" post indicates that a single individual has recently claimed most of the minerals. The claimant indicated that the mineral is of a precious nature such as gold or silver.

The district is located within the boundaries of a known geothermal resource area (KGRA) which has been designated as a competitive lease area by the Bureau of Land Management. While Section 34, in which the Archaeological District is situated is open for competitive leases, it has been excluded from surface drilling activity. Slant drilling from surrounding sections to depths of perhaps 2,000 feet below the surface of Section 34 is possible under BLM recommendations and restrictions.

Vehicular activity within the area is restricted to Existing Roads and Trails. That is, those roads and trails which were in existence in 1967. According to the Red Mountain Management Framework Plan, the Squaw Spring Archaeological District is also within the boundaries of a Competitive Events area. The Bureau of Land Management establishes the race course systems within the competitive area; however, these race courses avoid the cultural resources and are located well away from the core area of the Archaeological District. No racing has been permitted within the archaeological district since 1976.

MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

Squaw Spring is so designated on the U.S.G.S. topographic map. While the name's origin is lost in the abyss of historical frailities, it is likely that aboriginal artifacts, including petroglyphs, were noted by early miners in the area and the name Squaw Spring was attached as a reference to the archaeological remains. No information has surfaced which would indicate that the name was derived from a Native American living at Squaw Spring during early mining exploration in the area. By 1926 Squaw Spring appeared on U.S.G.S. maps (Hulin 1925).

According to several local residents of the Rand area, Squaw Spring has been exploited by artifact collectors for many years. Some collections were made by the San Bernardino County Museum numerous years ago and are presently housed at the museum in Redlands. These were examined by Townsend in 1977.

A popular rockhounders gem guide entitled "Desert Gem Trails" (Strong 1971) has led many collectors to the site area with a detailed map of the area and the following statement:

> "Squaw Spring has yielded many arrowheads, potsherds, and metates to collectors of Indian artifacts. The arrowheads and potsherds are found in the immediate vicinity of the old well. Status: Open to collecting."

In October 1977 the BLM Newsbeat published an article concerning the proposed protection plan at Squaw Spring. This quote appeared in that issue. Within a few days the Newsbeat editor was contacted by the publishers of the guide who stated that future editions of the publication will have this reference deleted. However the copies which are presently in distribution will continue to lead collectors to the site.

Since many of the midden-bearing sites can be driven to by persons using conventional vehicles, it is necessary to attempt to restrict access to vehicles because vehicles not only provide access for visitation, but are the means by which screens and shovels are transported to the site for clandestine, unlawful site disruption and artifact collection.

A very large area which was intensively excavated to a depth of over two feet has been nearly revegetated as the result of the heavy rainfall of winter 1978. This disturbed area is now unnoticeable to all but the trained observer. Hopefully methods of access restrictions will prevent the reoccurrence of this type of recreational disruption.

RECOMMENDED ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

The following procedures have been studied and are recommended as primary steps to insure protection of the scientific resource:

1. Nominate the Archaeological District to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Archaeological District was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places on

October 27, 1976. The District has been formally nominated to the National Register but is not yet listed (May 1977). Placing it on the National Register will confer some protective status in that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation may address any proposed action which could affect the district in any adverse or beneficial manner.

Detailed procedures for completing National Register nominations are provided in the booklet Procedures for Completing National Register Nominations (January 1977), published by the Department of Parks and Recreation.

2. Prepare an Environmental Assessment Record on the Protection and Stabilization Plan.

Rather than compiling a complete Environmental Assessment Record (EAR) for each protection measure proposed in this document, one blanket EAR should be completed. The EAR should be comprehensive enough to eventually address each protection measure. Supplemental EAR's can then be prepared by using the blanket EAR to address individual actions.

Much of the information which is required in an EAR is contained in the Red Mountain Unit Resource Analysis (Parts 2 and 3), the Red Mountain Management Framework Plan and the Randsburg, Spangler Hills, So. Searles Lake Final Environmental Analysis Record. Input, though, is needed for vegetation, wildlife, and wilderness values. This will require several manhours of time from the various resource specialists.

3. Submit the Preservation Plan document to the Advisory

Council in order to comply with 36 CFR Sec. 106

Following the completion of the EAR, which may modify the protection procedures recommended in this report, the final preservation plan should be submitted to the Advisory Council for comment.

4. Withdraw the central area of the District from mineral location and entry.

Upon completion of the EAR and submission of the final preservation plan to the Advisory Council, work should begin on the withdrawal of the central area from mineral location and entry. This procedure will probably be the most difficult procedure to complete but, if accomplished, should confer a great amount of long term protection to the sites.

Presently, the entire area is open to minerals location and entry. Although the public water reserves located within the district was originally withdrawn from settlement, location, sale or entry (43 CFR 2300.3-0 and 43 CFR 2311), they are now subject to exploration, discovery, occupation and purchase under the mining laws (43 CFR 2300.0-3 (2)). Due to the legislative intent of the Mining Law of 1872 and subsequent interpretations of that law, the site area could be destroyed in the process of establishing a claim, mining it or doing the $100.00 a year improvement work required to keep a claim valid. This could all occur without necessary mitigation measures.

Since the area to be withdrawn is less than 5000 acres, the Secretary of the Interior on his own motion or upon request by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management may withdraw the area without the approval of Congress. See the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Sec. 204 (d).

The information needed in order to justify a request of withdrawal is provided in Sec. 204, (c), (2) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). See Appendix D for an itemized list and an example of a letter requesting withdrawal.

One aspect of the information required should be highlighted in this discussion. In order to request a withdrawal, a report must be prepared "by a qualified mining engineer, engineering geologist, or geologist which shall include but not be limited to information on: general geology, known mineral deposits, past and present mineral production, mining claims, mineral leases, evaluation of future mineral potential, and present and potential market demands." Since this calls for detailed information, the geological and mining assessment should be initiated at the same time as the Squaw Spring Environmental Assessment Record. The geological and mining information can then be incorporated into both the EAR and withdrawal documents, although these documents will not require as detailed information as that provided in the validity determination document.

The information required to justify the withdrawal which is outlined in the 1976 Federal Land Management Policy Act, FLMPA, has to be provided to the Director of the BLM via the State Office. More detailed information on the procedures one must follow that involve coordination between the District and State Offices, is outlined in Section 2350 (Withdrawal Procedures) of the BLM Manual. They include a) an evaluation of the proposed withdrawal by the Adjudication Officer in the State Office; b) publicizing the proposed withdrawal; c) holding a public hearing if deemed necessary, d) coordination with other agencies which may be concerned; and e) writing a staff report which includes sufficient information to allow an independent decision on whether or not the area should be withdrawn. General information on withdrawals and examples of format and of Withdrawal Request letters to the Director of the BLM are provided in the BLM Manual, Section 2300 - 2310.

A supplemental EAR which addressed the proposed withdrawal will have to be prepared. The necessary information should be available in the general EAR.

In order to process the withdrawal it will probably require close coordination between the archaeologist and realty specialist in the area or district office. Although procedures are outlined in the BLM Manual, the outline is not always explicit on which office (i.e. State or District) is to do particular portions of the withdrawal procedures. In addition, the information which is required for withdrawal is set forth in the 1976 FLPMA. However, the procedures outlined in the BLM Manual were written several years ago and may be subject to amendments.

Upon receipt of the withdrawal application, the Secretary of the Interior will publish a notice of withdrawal in the Federal

Register within 30 days. This will serve to segregate the area from mining until a decision has been made regarding the withdrawal. Claims filed prior to the notice of withdrawal, however, are still considered to be valid until the validity of the claims are contested and determined to be invalid.

5. Determine the validity of existing mining claims.

In order to remove existing mining claims it would be necessary to determine the validity of the claims. Validity is determined by the "prudent man" rule. The rule states that a claim is valid where a mineral is found in such quantity as would warrent a prudent man in the expenditure of his labor and means in a effort to develop a paying mine. (U.S. Dept. of Interior, Field Handbook for Mineral Examiners 1961.)

The Field Handbook for Mineral Examiners (USDI 1961) and the BLM Manual Section 3920 outline the procedures that are necessary in order to determine the validity of a claim. The instructions are detailed and explicit. A minerals examiner must conduct a search of existing information sources (e.g. status, publications, etc.) and a field examination and prepare the evaluation report.

Following completion of the report and the evaluation, the persons who have claims in the area are served with a complaint setting forth the charges if the claim(s) is considered to be invalid. If the claimant does not respond within the appropriate time, the claims are considered to be null and void and the decision is filed by the BLM office. The claimant can appeal this decision.

If the claimant does respond, a hearing is held. On the basis of testimony at a formal hearing, the judge determines whether the charges that the claim(s) is invalid or true. The judge renders the decision. The claimant can appeal the decision.

6. Closure to Vehicle Entry.

Pursuant to Executive Order 11644, Section 9, the Squaw Spring Archaeological District was closed to vehicular access in January 1978. Previous to the closure, Squaw Spring was a part of the Randsburg/Johannesburg Designated Roads and Trails area. This designation allowed vehicle use on designated roads and trails. Squaw Spring was not protected from vehicular entry.

Also, in January 1978, visitation within the district was limited to 30 minutes. This was to protect the high wildlife values within the district associated with the on-site gallinaceous guzzler. Camping was prohibited.

RECOMMENDED PROTECTION PROCEDURES

The management measures recommended for the Squaw Spring Archaeological District are divided into two types: 1) physical (e.g. fencing, mapping, sampling, etc.) and 2) administrative (e.g. nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, validity assessment of existing mining claims and withdrawal of the area from mineral location and entry).

PHYSICAL PROTECTION MEASURES

1. Prepare a detailed and accurate map of all cultural resource locations within the Squaw Spring Archaeological

District.

The map has already been prepared for the Squaw Spring Archaeological District. (See page 3.) All known features, each known petroglyph panel, boundaries of site loci and the location of three isolated artifact finds that were collected were mapped by professional surveyors. The linear distance, vertical angle and horizontal angle from established datum points were recorded using professional survey equipment. The exact location and boundaries were then plotted on a base map adapted from the Red Mountain 7.5' topographic map. The base map was provided by BLM.

Prior to mapping the site, three archaeologists flagged and labeled all of the resources. The archaeologists also worked with the surveyors during the mapping. The surveyors had participated in numerous archaeological surveys and were familiar with the cultural resources. This contributed significantly to the efficiency and ease of mapping the site. The flagging and mapping together took three days.

The mapping was obtained through a purchase order. The Administration Division at the Riverside District Office prepared the necessary papers after the archaeologist obtained the bids from three survey companies. The bids ranged from $800 to $6,000. The lowest bid was accepted.

2. Limit vehicular access into the center of the site area. A chain or anodized aluminum barrier should be placed across the road that leads into the site. The barrier should be placed

approximately 1/8th mile north of Squaw Spring Well, at a location which would prohibit circuitous vehicle access. The chain should have a padlock that could be opened in order to allow access into the area by authorized persons. The California Department of Fish and Game maintain the guzzler and miners would be guaranteed the right of entry until the area is withdrawn from mineral entry.

The purpose of the chain is to stop vehicular access into the center of the site. This should help eliminate inadvertent disturbance of the cultural resources due to vehicular activity. Because individuals would have to carry equipment into the midden loci, closing the area to vehicular access should deter illegal excavation and the removal of cultural remains. For a line drawing of the chain barrier see Appendix I.

See Appendix E for details on the procedures for contracting for the construction of the chain barrier. The procedures to follow are the same as those for fencing.

3. Place a field fence around the midden area located at the guzzler.

Because the guzzler is considered an attractive nuisance, the relocation of the guzzler was initially considered. After evaluating the potential impacts, a determination was made that greater impact would probably result if the guzzler were removed than if it remained at its present location.

Placing a layer of sterile soil or gravel over the midden area was also considered. In many cases, covering a site with fill may be viable alternative, particularly where scenic-visual considerations are of importance. Factors such as differential erosion and impact to the existing vegetation makes fencing more practical and perhaps more effective in this instance.

A field fence should be constructed in order to restrict vehicular and pedestrian access. Because the fence would also be enclosing the guzzler, access has to be provided for wildlife using the water source. A gate is also necessary in order to allow for maintenance of the guzzler. See Appendix H for a line drawing of the proposed fence.

Final schematic drawings and cost estimates should be obtained from the District Engineer. The construction of the fence should be contracted and fencing material should be included in the contract. For details on procedures see Appendix E and see Appendices F and G for details on types of fences and fencing material.

4. Four signs should be placed in the Squaw Springs Archaeological District.

a) One permanent sign that reads ROAD CLOSED AHEAD should be placed approximately one-half to one mile before the closure of the road. This is a regulatory sign and should be reflective in order to be readily visible. (See R11-3 in Appendix K.)

b) One permanent reflective sign should read ROAD CLOSED and be placed at the closure gate. (See R11-2 in Appendix K.)

c) A permanent routed wooden sign should be placed along the right side of the road near the ROAD CLOSED sign. It should have the name of the Archaeological District and an explanation of the closure. (See Appendix L.) Since this is not a standard sign, approval must be obtained on the design and the sign should be made at the BLM Sign Shop. For detailed procedures see Appendix J.

d) A permanent permaloy sign should be placed near Squaw Spring Well. The sign should address cultural resources in general. Appendix M shows a recommended sign design. This sign should be placed in the disturbed area around the remnants of the well.

5. Contract for a detailed study of the petroglyphs located in the Squaw Spring Archaeological District.

A contract should be let for the location, recordation, and analysis of all petroglyphs within Squaw Spring Archaeological District.

Recordation should consist of photographs and line drawings of all petroglyph elements. Isolated elements should be recorded individually. The elements that are closely associated spatially with other elements should be recorded both individually and within the context of their element group.

Most of the petroglyphs within the boundaries of Squaw Spring Archaeological District have been located and mapped with reference to established datum points. The exact locations of these petroglyphs would be supplied to the contracting party by the Riverside District Office of the Bureau of Land Management. It is reasonable to assume, however, that not all of the petroglyphs in this area have been found. The contract should, therefore, stipulate that a thorough visual survey of all rock outcroppings within this archaeological district be conducted for the purpose of locating additional petroglyphs.

If additional petroglyphs are found, they should be photographed and drawn in the same manner as the others, and their locations should be plotted on a 7.5' topographic map of the area. A sketch map of each additional petroglyph should be drawn indicating its location with respect to major topographic features of the area.

Analysis of the petroglyphs should consist of a stylistic comparison of the elements found at Squaw Spring with those found in other parts of Southern California. The scope of this comparative evaluation should be limited to a literature search and be designed to provide a preliminary assessment of the cultural affinities of the prehistoric inhabitants of the Squaw Spring Archaeological District.

6. Contract for a systematic augering in the core area of the Squaw Spring Archaeological District.

The Bureau of Land Management should contract with an institution or individual to do a systematic post holing throughout the core area of the site. The purposes of the systematic subsurface testing would be to: a) determine the extent of the midden loci; b) obtain a sub-surface contour map of the site; c) obtain a preliminary sample of surface and subsurface cultural remains; d) obtain information about the distribution of surface and subsurface cultural remains; and 3) assess the extent of the disturbance of the sites which has been caused by pothunters.

The information listed above should be synthesized in order to provide an assessment of the research potential of the area. In addition, the sampling will provide the data necessary to determine the need for a more comprehensive study (i.e. excavation). If excavation is decided upon in the future, the sampling results would aid in the establishment of the parameters of the contract.

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Appendix A

Archaeological Site Forms

BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD
SQUAW SPRING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

[1] County San Bernardino
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn.
[4] Sample Unit
[5] Photos Twonsend, J.
[6] Date 6/77
[7] Recorder Kaldenberg/ Townsend

[8] Site # SS#1 [9] Other #
[10] Site Name The Guzzler Site--Site 1
[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E NW¼ of SE¼ of Sec 34
[12] Quadrangle Red Mountain 7.5' [13] Elevation 3500
[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone Northing Easting
[15] Reference Points: The site is situated around the existing gallinaceous guzzler on the west side of the road which goes to Squaw Spring Well. A scatter of material is located within the road.

[16] OWNER				
BLM	OTHER FED.	STATE	PRIVATE	UNKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER							
(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER
	X				X		

[18] DISTURB				
DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER
X	X			

[19] CNDT		
GOOD	FAIR	POOR
	X	

[20] COMMENTS
The guzzler was built on the site in the 1930s and is a stable source of water for quail, Chukar, and dove.

[21] SITE TYPES																		
VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
	X																	

[22] AREA					
0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
				X	

[23] DEPTH				
SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
	X			

[24] General Site Description: A very dark, charcoal gray midden is located at the site, scattered over an area of 55 X 80 meters. Flakes and thermally fractured rock are apparent throughout the site area.

[25] FEATURES										
STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER

[26] ARTIFACTS										
PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER
		X							X	

[27] ECO.			
FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER
X			

[28] MAT.			
CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER
X	X	X	

[29] Describe: Flakes are composed of jasper, metavolcanic rock, chalcedony, obsidian, and quartzite. Thermally fractured quartzite and andesite, with some rhyolite. Shotgun shells (Western #12-Super X).

[30] VEGETATION

BARREN	SALTBUSH	CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/YUCCA	YUCCA/CACTUS	BLACKBRUSH	SAGEBRUSH	PINYON/JUNIPER	CONIFER	SHADSCALE	CHAPARRAL	OAK WOODLAND	MESQUITE	RIPARIAN	WASH	GRASSLAND	OTHER

[31] COVERAGE

CONTINUOUS (over75%)	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)	RARE (6-25%)	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)	ABSENT (0-1%)
				X	

[32] WATER

INTERMITTENT STREAM	PERMANENT STREAM	SPRING	PLAYA	OTHER
		X		

[33] Describe Creosote and atriplex sp. on site, but very sparse. Extinct spring, Squaw Spring, is located a few feet from the guzzler. See Randsburg Geothermal EAR.

[34] LANDFORM

MOUNTAIN	HILL	TERRACE	RIDGE	ALLUVIAL FAN	CANYON	ARROYO	SAND DUNE	DESERT PAVEMENT	BADLANDS	PLAYA	OTHER
	X										

[35] BEDROCK

EXTRUSIVE IG.	INTRUSIVE IG.	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	QUATERNARY ALLUV.	OTHER
X					

[36] TEXTURE

SAND	LOAM	SILT	CLAY	OTHER
		X		

[37] SOILS

MIDDEN	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	EOLIAN	BEDROCK	OTHER
X					

[38] Describe

[39] SLOPE

POINT OF INFLEX	LOWER 1/3	MID 1/3	UPPER 1/3	0-5°	6-15°	16-30°	31-60°	over 60°
				X				

[40] ASPECT

NORTH	NORTH/EAST	EAST	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH/WEST	WEST	NORTH/WEST
			X				

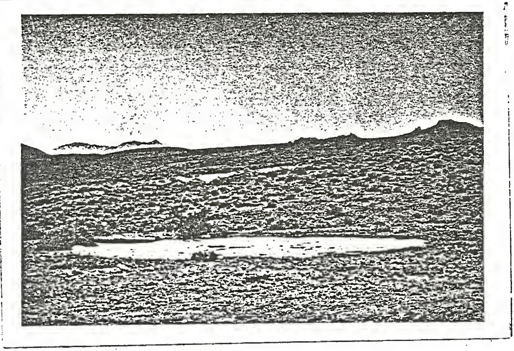
[41] EROSION

DEFLATION	RILLING	GULLYING	SHEET/WASH	ROCK/DEBRIS	SLUMPING	OTHER

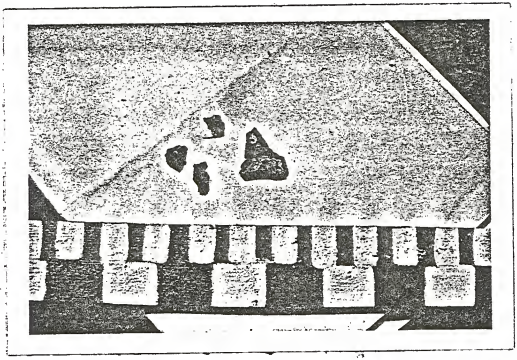
[42] DRAIN.

CONVERGING	DIVERGING	BRAIDED	OTHER

[43] Remarks This site form was originally completed by Jan Townsend while working as a temporary for BLM. It was revised and completed by Russell L. Kaldenberg for the Squaw Spring Activity Plan.



Photograph 1. The Guzzler Site, SS-1 from the north. Midden surrounds the apron.



Photograph 2. Obsidian, opalite, and chalcedony flakes from site SS-1.

BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD
Squaw Spring Archaeological District

[1] County San Bernardino
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn.
[4] Sample Unit
[5] Photos yes
[6] Date 8/77
[7] Recorder R. Kaldenberg/ J. Townsend

[8] Site # SS-2 [9] Other #
[10] Site Name
[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E NW¼ of SE¼ of Sec 34
[12] Quadrangle Red Mountain 7.5' [13] Elevation 3600'
[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone Northing Easting
[15] Reference Points: A petroglyph panel located on the westside of a large granitic boulder just below temporary site RM 159

[16] OWNER				
BLM	OTHER FED.	STATE	PRIVATE	UNKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER							
(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER
	X				X		

[18] DISTURB				
DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER
				X

[19] CNDT		
GOOD	FAIR	POOR
		X

[20] COMMENTS Panel is badly deteriorated by weathering.

[21] SITE TYPES																			
VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
											X							

[22] AREA					
0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
X					

[23] DEPTH				
SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
X				

[24] General Site Description: One pecked petroglyph on a boulder.

[25] FEATURES										
STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
						X				

[26] ARTIFACTS										
PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER

[27] ECO.			
FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER

[28] MAT.			
CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER

[29] Describe: No associated remains

[30] VEGETATION

BARREN	SALTBUSH	CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/YUCCA	YUCCA/CACTUS	BLACKBRUSH	SAGEBRUSH	PINYON/JUNIPER	CONIFER	SHADSCALE	CHAPARRAL	OAK WOODLAND	MESQUITE	RIPARIAN	WASH	GRASSLAND	OTHER

[31] COVERAGE

CONTINUOUS (over75%)	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)	RARE (6-25%)	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)	ABSENT (0-1%)
				X	

[32] WATER

INTERMITTENT STREAM	PERMANENT STREAM	SPRING	PLAYA	OTHER
		X		

[33] Describe Transitional; mostly saltbush and creosote

[34] LANDFORM

MOUNTAIN	HILL	TERRACE	RIDGE	ALLUVIAL FAN	CANYON	ARROYO	SAND DUNE	DESERT PAVEMENT	BADLANDS	PLAYA	OTHER
X											

[35] BEDROCK

EXTRUSIVE IG.	INTRUSIVE IG.	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	QUATERNARY ALLUV.	OTHER
X					

[36] TEXTURE

SAND	LOAM	SILT	CLAY	OTHER
				X

[37] SOILS

MIDDEN	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	EOLIAN	BEDROCK	OTHER
				X	

[38] Describe

[39] SLOPE

POINT OF INFLEX	LOWER 1/3	MID 1/3	UPPER 1/3	0-5°	6-15°	16-30°	31-60°	over 60°
								X

[40] ASPECT

NORTH	NORTH/EAST	EAST	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH/WEST	WEST	NORTH/WEST
						X	

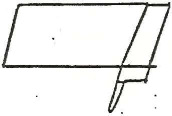
[41] EROSION

DEFLATION	RILLING	GULLYING	SHEET/WASH	ROCK/DEBRIS	SLUMPING	OTHER
						X

[42] DRAIN.

CONVERGING	DIVERGING	BRAIDED	OTHER

[43] Remarks Design element of panel



BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

Squaw Spring Archaeological District

[1] County San Bernardino
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn.
[4] Sample Unit
[5] Photos yes
[6] Date 8/77
[7] Recorder B. Kaldenberg J. Townsend

[8] Site # SS-3 [9] Other #

[10] Site Name Temporary Site #3

[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E NW¼ of SE¼ of Sec 34

[12] Quadrangle Red Mountain 7.5 [13] Elevation 3530

[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone Northing Easting

[15] Reference Points: A rock enclosure located approximately 1/8 mile to the west of Squaw Spring well

[16] OWNER

BLM	OTHER FED.	STATE	PRIVATE	UNKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER

(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER
	X						

[18] DISTURB

DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER
				X

[19] CNDT

GOOD	FAIR	POOR
X		

[20] COMMENTS
Evidence of shovel holes around the western edge of the enclosure

[21] SITE TYPES

VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
										X								

[22] AREA

0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
X					

[23] DEPTH

SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
				X

[24] General Site Description: The site consists of a rock alignment in conjunction with a large boulder serving as its eastern exterior. Inside diameter is approximately 3 meters by 3 meters

[25] FEATURES

STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
	X									

[26] ARTIFACTS

PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER
		X								

[27] ECO.

FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER

[28] MAT.

CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER
X			

[29] Describe: Several flakes manufactured from chaldedony cores were noted to the north of the rock alignment

[30] VEGETATION

BARREN	SALTBUSH	CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/YUCCA	YUCCA/CACTUS	BLACKBRUSH	SAGEBRUSH	PINYON/JUNIPER	CONIFER	SHADSCALE	CHAPARRAL	OAK WOODLAND	MESQUITE	RIPARIAN	WASH	GRASSLAND	OTHER

[31] COVERAGE

CONTINUOUS (over75%)	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)	RARE (6-25%)	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)	ABSENT (0-1%)
				X	

[32] WATER

INTERMITTENT STREAM	PERMANENT STREAM	SPRING	PLAYA	OTHER
		X		

[33] Describe Transitional vegetation; mostly saltbush and creosote

[34] LANDFORM

MOUNTAIN	HILL	TERRACE	RIDGE	ALLUVIAL FAN	CANYON	ARROYO	SAND DUNE	DESERT PAVEMENT	BADLANDS	PLAYA	OTHER
				X							

[35] BEDROCK

EXTRUSIVE IG.	INTRUSIVE IG.	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	QUATERNARY ALLUV.	OTHER
X					

[36] TEXTURE

SAND	LOAM	SILT	CLAY	OTHER
		X		

[37] SOILS

MIDDEN	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	EOLIAN	BEDROCK	OTHER
				X	

[38] Describe

[39] SLOPE

POINT OF INFLEX	LOWER 1/3	MID 1/3	UPPER 1/3	0-5°	6-15°	16-30°	31-60°	over 60°
				X				

[40] ASPECT

NORTH	NORTH/EAST	EAST	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH/WEST	WEST	NORTH/WEST
		X					

[41] EROSION

DEFLATION	RILLING	GULLYING	SHEET/WASH	ROCK/DEBRIS	SLUMPING	OTHER

[42] DRAIN.

CONVERGING	DIVERGING	BRAIDED	OTHER

[43] Remarks

BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

Squaw Spring Archaeological District

[1] County San Bernardino
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn.
[4] Sample Unit
[5] Photos yes
[6] Date 8/77
[7] Recorder Kaldenberg/Townsend

[8] Site # SS-4 [9] Other #

[10] Site Name

[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec 34

[12] Quadrangle Red Mountain 7.5' [13] Elevation 3490 '

[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone Northing Easting

[15] Reference Points: The slab is located on the side of a low ridge above a small drainage about 1/8 mile south-southwest of Squaw Spring Well.

[16] OWNER

BLM	OTHER FED.	STATE	PRIVATE	UNKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER

(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER
	X						

[18] DISTURB

DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER

[19] CNDT

GOOD *	FAIR	POOR
X		

[20] COMMENTS
* although it appears that the designs continued off the side of the slab and is not discernable.

[21] SITE TYPES

VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
											X							

[22] AREA

0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
X					

[23] DEPTH

SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
X				

[24] General Site Description: The petroglyph panel is located on the ground on the side of a low hill.

[25] FEATURES

STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
						X				

[26] ARTIFACTS

PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER

[27] ECO.

FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER

[28] MAT.

CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER

[29] Describe: No associated artifacts. See attached sheet for drawing and remarks. The panel is circa 120 cm. by 90 cm. and is face up.

[30] VEGETATION

BARREN	SALTBUSH	CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/YUCCA	YUCCA/CACTUS	BLACKBRUSH	SAGEBRUSH	PINYON/JUNIPER	CONIFER	SHADSCALE	CHAPARRAL	OAK WOODLAND	MESQUITE	RIPARIAN	WASH	GRASSLAND	OTHER

[31] COVERAGE

CONTINUOUS (over75%)	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)	RARE (6-25%)	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)	ABSENT (0-1%)
			X		

[32] WATER

INTERMITTENT STREAM	PERMANENT STREAM	SPRING	PLAYA	OTHER
		X		

[33] Describe Transitional vegetation. Creosote and atriplex are predominant.

[34] LANDFORM

MOUNTAIN	HILL	TERRACE	RIDGE	ALLUVIAL FAN	CANYON	ARROYO	SAND DUNE	DESERT PAVEMENT	BADLANDS	PLAYA	OTHER
			X								

[35] BEDROCK

EXTRUSIVE IG.	INTRUSIVE IG.	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	QUATERNARY ALLUV.	OTHER
X					

[36] TEXTURE

SAND	LOAM	SILT	CLAY	OTHER
	X	X		

[37] SOILS

MIDDEN	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	EOLIAN	BEDROCK	OTHER
				X	

[38] Describe The panel is located on the side of a low ridge and and above a small drainage to the south of Squaw Spring Well. The ~~rock~~ appears to be decomposed granite.

[39] SLOPE

POINT OF INFLEX	LOWER 1/3	MID 1/3	UPPER 1/3	0-5°	6-15°	16-30°	31-60°	over 60°

[40] ASPECT

NORTH	NORTH/EAST	EAST	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH/WEST	WEST	NORTH/WEST
		X					

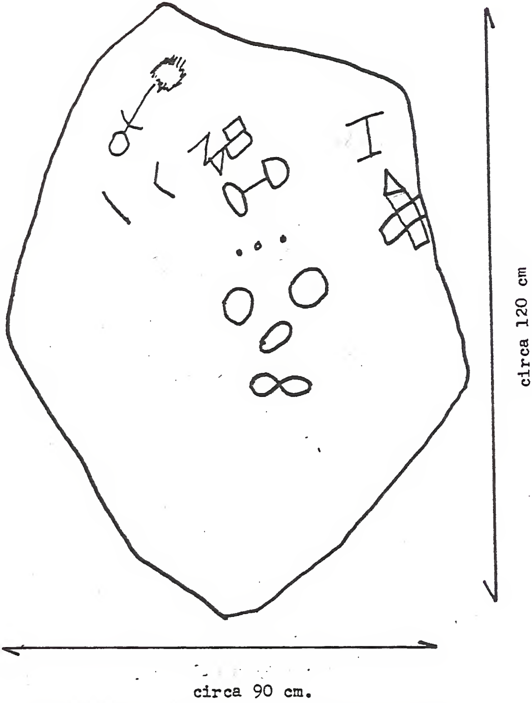
[41] EROSION

DEFLATION	RILLING	GULLYING	SHEET/WASH	ROCK/DEBRIS	SLUMPING	OTHER

[42] DRAIN.

CONVERGING	DIVERGING	BRAIDED	OTHER

[43] Remarks The petroglyph panel appears to have been removed from its original setting and then left in its present location. The rock may have originated from the rock outcropping just to the south where a mining prospect is evident.



Temporary site number SS-4 Petroglyph Panel

Photograph 1. Photograph of site SS-4. August 1977.

County San Bernardino
District Riverside
Planning Unit Red Mtn.
Sample Unit ____
Photos yes
Date 8/77
Recorder Kaldenberg/Townsend

BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT

HISTORIC SITE SURVEY FORM

SQUAW SPRING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

Site Number SS-5 2. Site Name ____

3. Other (numbers/names) Squaw Spring Mine

4. Location: Twn 29S, Rng 41E, SW¼ of SE¼, of Sec 34, Quad Red Mtn. 7.5', Elev 3530'

Reference Points: The mine is located on the east flank of Red Mountain below some granitic outcroppings

UTM Grid Loc: Zone ____ North ____ East ____

5. Ownership: BLM X, Other Federal __, State __, Private __, Unk __,

6. National Register Status: Candidate X, Potential __, Determined not Elgible __, No Determination __,

7. Disturbance: Animal __, Burning __, Vandalism __, ORV __, Other __, Explain None

8. Present Condition: Good X, Fair __, Poor __, Explain ____

9. Activity: Mining X, Railroad __, Military __, Homesteading __, Exploration/Traveling __, Settlement __, Ranching __, Other __, Explain 3.5 meters deep into the side of a hill

10. Site Type: Town __, Camp __, Homestead __, Road __, Trail __, Mine X, Railroad __, Graveyard __, Trashdump __, Military __, Other ____

11. Features: Structure __, Dugout __, Fire Hearth __, Cairn __, Rock Alignment __, Trashdump __, Irrigation __, Trail __, Road __, Corral __, Burial __, Well __, Spring __, R&R Grade (berm) __, Tram (road/way) __, Tailings XX, Other __, Explain It is probably a mineral prospect and not a mine. Current prospecting for silver, gold, and tungsten still occurs.

12. Artifacts: Wood (size, type) __, Glass (color) __, Metal (type) __, Bone (species) __, Ceramic (color) __, Adobe (condition) __, Nails (size, type) __, Cans (size, type) __, Ordnance __, Other __, Explain None

13. Temporal Period: Circa 1880-1970, Era ____

(continue on reverse side, refer by number)

BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD
SQUAW SPRING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

[1] County San Bernardino
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn.
[4] Sample Unit
[5] Photos yes
[6] Date 8/77
[7] Recorder Kaldenberg/Towns[illegible]d, Stumpf

[8] Site # SS-6A,B,C [9] Other #
[10] Site Name Squaw Spring Well Site
[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E NW¼ of SE¼ of Sec 34
[12] Quadrangle Red Mtn. 15' [13] Elevation 3400-3480'
[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone Northing Easting
[15] Reference Points: The historic well foundation is the approximate center of the site

[16] OWNER				
BLM	OTHER FED.	STATE	PRIVATE	UNKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER							
(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER
	X						

[18] DISTURB				
DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER
		X		

[19] CNDT		
GOOD	FAIR	POOR
	X	

[20] COMMENTS Pothunting is evident just to the west of the well and near the northeastern extent of the site.

[21] SITE TYPES																		
VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
	X																X	

[22] AREA					
0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
					X

[23] DEPTH				
SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
		X		

[24] General Site Description: Although classified as a temporary camp-site, 6A,C are a part of the larger village complex at Squaw Spring. 6A,C represent prehistoric occupation (some historic debris). Site 6B is primarily historic components.

[25] FEATURES										
STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
	X				X				X	

[26] ARTIFACTS										
PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER
	X	X	X			X			X	

[27] ECO.			
FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER
X			

[28] MAT.			
CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER
X	X	X	

[29] Describe: 6A-modern pottery, skeet, chert, obsidian; and opalite fla
midden is evident. 6B-purple glass, white china, skeet, tin cans, r ai 6C-cleared cir
of Squaw Spring Well and pump, some obsidian and flakes. small bits of burned bo
obsidian, jasper, basalt, chert, opalite flakes, ~~(unifacial); 1 battered basalt hammerston~~
~~grinding slick; 1 mano fragment~~ with an old leather
core, tobacco tins and soldered cans. 1 modern hearth with an old leather
boot.

[30] VEGETATION

BARREN	SALTBUSH	CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/YUCCA	YUCCA/CACTUS	BLACKBRUSH	SAGEBRUSH	PINYON/JUNIPER	CONIFER	SHADSCALE	CHAPARRAL	OAK WOODLAND	MESQUITE	RIPARIAN	WASH	GRASSLAND	OTHER

[31] COVERAGE

CONTINUOUS (over75%)	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)	RARE (6-25%)	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)	ABSENT (0-1%)
			X		

[32] WATER

INTERMITTENT STREAM	PERMANENT STREAM	SPRING	PLAYA	OTHER
		X		

[33] Describe Transitional; primarily creosote and saltbush.

[34] LANDFORM

MOUNTAIN	HILL	TERRACE	RIDGE	ALLUVIAL FAN	CANYON	ARROYO	SAND DUNE	DESERT PAVEMENT	BADLANDS	PLAYA	OTHER
				X							

[35] BEDROCK

EXTRUSIVE IG.	INTRUSIVE IG.	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	QUATERNARY ALLUV.	OTHER
X					

[36] TEXTURE

SAND	LOAM	SILT	CLAY	OTHER
		X		

[37] SOILS

MIDDEN	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	EOLIAN	BEDROCK	OTHER
X					

[38] Describe Site is situated along intersection of Squaw Spring Wash and a wash running east from Red Mountain.

[39] SLOPE

POINT OF INFLEX	LOWER 1/3	MID 1/3	UPPER 1/3	0-5°	6-15°	16-30°	31-60°	over 60°
				X				

[40] ASPECT

NORTH	NORTH/EAST	EAST	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH/WEST	WEST	NORTH/WEST
		X					

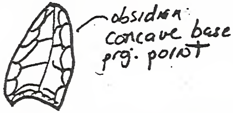
[41] EROSION

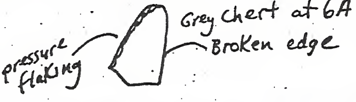
DEFLATION	RILLING	GULLYING	SHEET/WASH	ROCK/DEBRIS	SLUMPING	OTHER
	X					

[42] DRAIN.

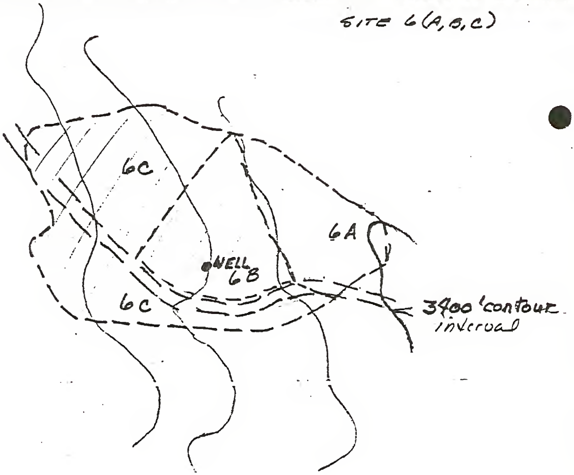
CONVERGING	DIVERGING	BRAIDED	OTHER
X			

[43] Remarks In 6C a pothunters excavation was noted. The midden extended to a depth of 85 centimeters. Munsel soil color chart 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown. Dirt mount from sifting 9 meters N-S direction; 10 meters E-W direction. Thermally-fractured rocks all around area.





SITE 6(A,B,C)



BOUNDARIES MAPPED IN BY BUTCH & GINGER HANCOCK (ART MAPS.)

BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

Squaw Spring Archaeological District

[1] County San Bernardino
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn
[4] Sample Unit
[5] Photos yes
[6] Date 8/77
[7] Recorder Kaldenberg, Stumpf, Townsend

[8] Site # SS 7(A-B) [9] Other #

[10] Site Name

[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec 34

[12] Quadrangle Red Mountain [13] Elevation 3430

[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone Northing Easting

[15] Reference Points: The petroglyphs are located on the east face of a small rock outcropping, on a ridge approximately 1/8 mile south of Squaw Spring Well

[16] OWNER				
LM	THER FED.	TATE	RIVATE	NKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER							
(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
ISTED	ANDIDATE	OTENTIAL	OT ELG.	O DET.	ISTRICT	ITE	THER
	X				X		

[18] DISTURB				
EVELOPMENT	NIMAL	ANDALISM	RV	OTHER
				X

[19] CNDT		
GOOD	FAIR	POOR
X		

[20] COMMENTS

Lichen covers some of the designs, and others are faint

[21] SITE TYPES																			
VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
			X								X							

[22] AREA					
0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
X					

[23] DEPTH				
SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
X				

[24] General Site Description: Two petroglyph panels with petroglyphs (B) and two portable metates on separate boulders (A).

[25] FEATURES										
STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
						X			X	

[26] ARTIFACTS										
PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER

[27] ECO.			
FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER

[28] MAT.			
CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER

[29] Describe:

[30] VEGETATION

BARREN	SALTBUSH	CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/YUCCA	YUCCA/CACTUS	BLACKBRUSH	SAGEBRUSH	PINYON/JUNIPER	CONIFER	SHADSCALE	CHAPARRAL	OAK WOODLAND	MESQUITE	RIPARIAN	WASH	GRASSLAND	OTHER

[31] COVERAGE

CONTINUOUS (over75%)	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)	RARE (6-25%)	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)	ABSENT (0-1%)
			X		

[32] WATER

INTERMITTENT STREAM	PERMANENT STREAM	SPRING	PLAYA	OTHER
		X		

[33] Describe Creosote and salbushs are the cominant plants

[34] LANDFORM

MOUNTAIN	HILL	TERRACE	RIDGE	ALLUVIAL FAN	CANYON	ARROYO	SAND DUNE	DESERT PAVEMENT	BADLANDS	PLAYA	OTHER
			X								

[35] BEDROCK

EXTRUSIVE IG.	INTRUSIVE IG.	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	QUATERNARY ALLUV.	OTHER
X					

[36] TEXTURE

SAND	LOAM	SILT	CLAY	OTHER
		X		

[37] SOILS

MIDDEN	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	EOLIAN	BEDROCK	OTHER
				X	

[38] Describe

[39] SLOPE

POINT OF INFLEX	LOWER 1/3	MID 1/3	UPPER 1/3	0-5°	6-15°	16-30°	31-60°	over 60°
				X				

[40] ASPECT

NORTH	NORTH/EAST	EAST	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH/WEST	WEST	NORTH/WEST
			X				

[41] EROSION

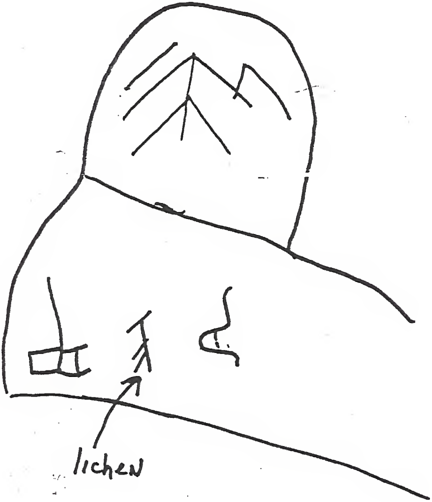
DEFLATION	RILLING	GULLYING	SHEET/WASH	ROCK/DEBRIS	SLUMPING	OTHER

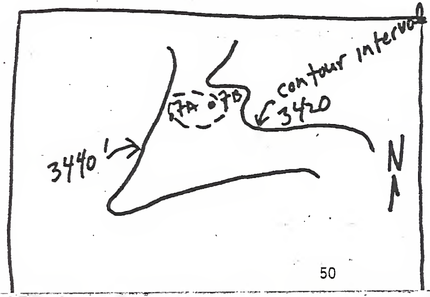
[42] DRAIN.

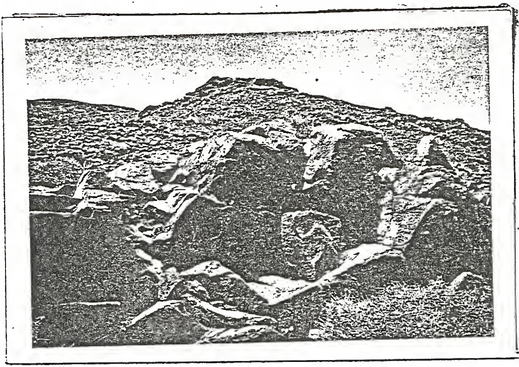
CONVERGING	DIVERGING	BRAIDED	OTHER

[43] Remarks

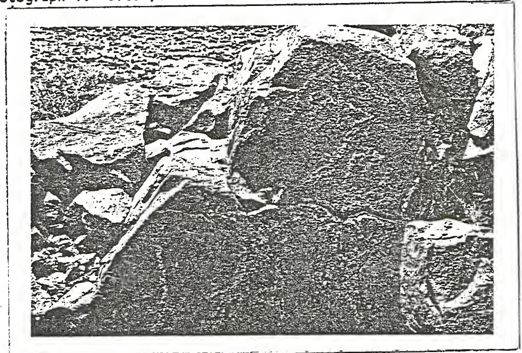
Temporary Site Number SS 7 (B)







Photograph 1. Site 7. View from the east. SS-7.



Photograph 2. Close-up of site SS-7 petroglyphs.

BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SQUAW SPRING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

[1] County San Bernardino
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn
[4] Sample Unit
[5] Photos yes
[6] Date 8/77
[7] Recorder Kaldenberg

[8] Site # SS-8 [9] Other #

[10] Site Name Squaw Spring Tank

[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E NE¼ of SW¼ of Sec 34

[12] Quadrangle Red Mountain [13] Elevation 3900

[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone Northing Easting

[15] Reference Points: Atop a hill on the east side of Red Mountain approximately one half mile south-southwest of the Squaw Spring guzzler. A jeep trail leads to the site.

[16] OWNER				
BLM	OTHER FED.	STATE	PRIVATE	UNKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER							
(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER
	X						

[18] DISTURB				
DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER

[19] CNDT		
GOOD	FAIR	POOR
X		

[20] COMMENTS The wooden structures have collapsed into the cistern.

[21] SITE TYPES																		
VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
																	X	

[22] AREA					
0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
			X		

[23] DEPTH				
SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
			X	

[24] General Site Description: The site was a holding tank to take water from Squaw Spring Well to Red Mountain, Atolia, and Johannesburg. Approximate depth is 30 feet, area is approximately 20' by 20'.

[25] FEATURES										
STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
										X

[26] ARTIFACTS										
PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER
									X	

[27] ECO.			
FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER

[28] MAT.			
CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER

[29] Describe: Constructed in 1911 to supply water to Red Mountain, Atolia, and Johannesburg. Cement construction, with boards, square and round wire nails. Can see water line and old trestle connecting Squaw Spring Well with the water tank.

BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD
SQUAW SPRING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

[1] County SanBernardino
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn.
[4] Sample Unit
[5] Photos yes
[6] Date 8/77
[7] Recorder Kaldenberg/Towns[illegible]d

[8] Site # SS#9 [9] Other #
[10] Site Name East Flank Site
[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec 34
[12] Quadrangle Red Mountain [13] Elevation 3420
[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone Northing Easting
[15] Reference Points: located approximately 1/8 mile southwest of Squaw Spring Well

[16] OWNER

BLM	OTHER FED.	STATE	PRIVATE	UNKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER

(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER
	X				X		

[18] DISTURB

DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER
		X		

[19] CNDT

GOOD	FAIR	POOR
X		

[20] COMMENTS
Some areas of the site have been pothunted and screened.

[21] SITE TYPES

VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
	X																	

[22] AREA

0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
			X		

[23] DEPTH

SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
		X		

[24] General Site Description: A small temporary campsite with grayish midden. Well sorted sandy soil. A path bisects the site into two fairly equal parts.

[25] FEATURES

STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
									X	

[26] ARTIFACTS

PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER
X		X	X							

[27] ECO.

FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER
X	X		

[28] MAT.

CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER
X	X		

[29] Describe: Fire affected rock, opalite and obsidian flakes, portable metates, 1 mano fragment, tip of obsidian point, debitage, jasper flakes, chalcedony flakes and core fragments

[30] VEGETATION

BARREN	SALTBUSH	CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/YUCCA	YUCCA/CACTUS	BLACKBRUSH	SAGEBRUSH	PINYON/JUNIPER	CONIFER	SHADSCALE	CHAPARRAL	OAK WOODLAND	MESQUITE	RIPARIAN	WASH	GRASSLAND	OTHER
	X	X															

[31] COVERAGE

CONTINUOUS (over75%)	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)	RARE (6-25%)	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)	ABSENT (0-1%)
			X		

[32] WATER

INTERMITTENT STREAM	PERMANENT STREAM	SPRING	PLAYA	OTHER
		X		

[33] Describe Transitional vegetation, primarily saltbush and creosote, some buckwheat and Poa sp.

[34] LANDFORM

MOUNTAIN	HILL	TERRACE	RIDGE	ALLUVIAL FAN	CANYON	ARROYO	SAND DUNE	DESERT PAVEMENT	BADLANDS	PLAYA	OTHER
				X							

[35] BEDROCK

EXTRUSIVE IG.	INTRUSIVE IG.	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	QUATERNARY ALLUV.	OTHER
X					

[36] TEXTURE

SAND	LOAM	SILT	CLAY	OTHER
		X		

[37] SOILS

MIDDEN	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	EOLIAN	BEDROCK	OTHER
X	X				

[38] Describe

[39] SLOPE

POINT OF INFLEX	LOWER 1/3	MID 1/3	UPPER 1/3	0-5°	6-15°	16-30°	31-60°	over 60°
		X			X			

[40] ASPECT

NORTH	NORTH/EAST	EAST	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH/WEST	WEST	NORTH/WEST
		X					

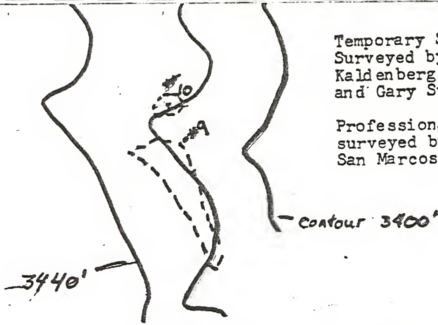
[41] EROSION

DEFLATION	RILLING	GULLYING	SHEET/WASH	ROCK/DEBRIS	SLUMPING	OTHER
			X			

[42] DRAIN.

CONVERGING	DIVERGING	BRAIDED	OTHER

[43] Remarks



Temporary Site #9
Surveyed by Russell L.
Kaldenberg, Jan Townsend,
and Gary Stumpf (BLM).

Professionally mapped and
surveyed by ART MAPS,
San Marcos, California.

BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD
SQUAW SPRING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

[1] County San Bernardino
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn.
[4] Sample Unit
[5] Photos yes
[6] Date 8/77
[7] Recorder Kaldenberg/Townsend/Stum

[8] Site # SS-10 [9] Other #
[10] Site Name
[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E NE¼ of NE¼ of Sec 34
[12] Quadrangle Red Mountain [13] Elevation 3420
[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone Northing Easting
[15] Reference Points: The site is approximately ¼ mile southeast of the Squaw Spring Well

[16] OWNER

BLM	OTHER FED.	STATE	PRIVATE	UNKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER

(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER
	XX				X		

[18] DISTURB

DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER

[19] CNDT

GOOD	FAIR	POOR
X		

[20] COMMENTS

[21] SITE TYPES

VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
			X								X							

[22] AREA

0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
X					

[23] DEPTH

SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
X				

[24] General Site Description: The site consists of one boulder with petroglyphs and one grinding slick on the vertical side of another proximal boulder.

[25] FEATURES

STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
						X			X	

[26] ARTIFACTS

PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER

[27] ECO.

FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER

[28] MAT.

CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER

[29] Describe: Site contains one grinding slick (15 cm. by 15 cm.) which may have been used for sharpening the tool used to make the petroglyph; and one petroglyph panel containing 9 distinct circles.

[30] VEGETATION

BARREN	SALTBUSH	CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/YUCCA	YUCCA/CACTUS	BLACKBRUSH	SAGEBRUSH	PINYON/JUNIPER	CONIFER	SHADSCALE	CHAPARRAL	OAK WOODLAND	MESQUITE	RIPARIAN	WASH	GRASSLAND	OTHER
	X	X															

[31] COVERAGE

CONTINUOUS (over75%)	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)	RARE (6-25%)	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)	ABSENT (0-1%)
			X		

[32] WATER

INTERMITTENT STREAM	PERMANENT STREAM	SPRING	PLAYA	OTHER
		X		

[33] Describe Sparse creosote and saltbush. Squaw Spring ¼ mile north.

[34] LANDFORM

MOUNTAIN	HILL	TERRACE	RIDGE	ALLUVIAL FAN	CANYON	ARROYO	SAND DUNE	DESERT PAVEMENT	BADLANDS	PLAYA	OTHER
				X							

[35] BEDROCK

EXTRUSIVE IG.	INTRUSIVE IG.	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	QUATERNARY ALLUV.	OTHER
X					

[36] TEXTURE

SAND	LOAM	SILT	CLAY	OTHER
		X		

[37] SOILS

MIDDEN	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	EOLIAN	BEDROCK	OTHER
	X				

[38] Describe

[39] SLOPE

POINT OF INFLEX	LOWER 1/3	MID 1/3	UPPER 1/3	0-5°	6-15°	16-30°	31-60°	over 60°
				X				

[40] ASPECT

NORTH	NORTH/EAST	EAST	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH/WEST	WEST	NORTH/WEST
		X					

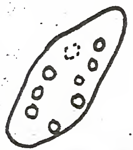
[41] EROSION

DEFLATION	RILLING	GULLYING	SHEET/WASH	ROCK/DEBRIS	SLUMPING	OTHER
						X

[42] DRAIN.

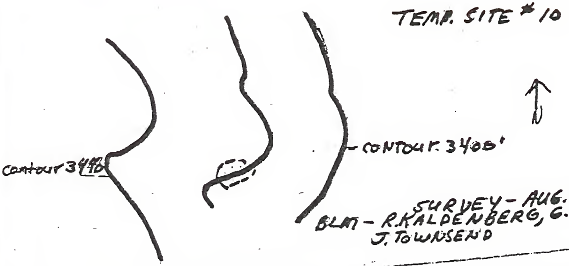
CONVERGING	DIVERGING	BRAIDED	OTHER

[43] Remarks Weathering of bedrock; patination.



Not To Scale

TEMP. SITE #10



SURVEY - AUG. 1977
BLM - R.KALDENBERG, G. STUMPF,
J. TOWNSEND

MAPPED BY ART MAPS.

BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SQUAW SPRING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

[1] County San Bernardino
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn.
[4] Sample Unit
[5] Photos yes
[6] Date 3/77
[7] Recorder Kaldenberg/Stump/To

[8] Site # SS-11 [9] Other #
[10] Site Name
[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec 34
[12] Quadrangle Red Mountain [13] Elevation 3390
[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone Northing Easting
[15] Reference Points: In a shallow wash to the east of site SS-10

[16] OWNER

BLM	OTHER FED.	STATE	PRIVATE	UNKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER

(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER
	X						

[18] DISTURB

DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER

[19] CNDT

GOOD	FAIR	POOR
	X	

[20] COMMENTS

[21] SITE TYPES

VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
			X														X	

[22] AREA

0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
		X			

[23] DEPTH

SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
				X

[24] General Site Description: Site consists of grinding slick and historic tin cans dating from approximately 1900.

[25] FEATURES

STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
									X	

[26] ARTIFACTS

PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER
									X	

[27] ECO.

FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER

[28] MAT.

CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER

[29] Describe: 1. grinding slick
2. center soldered tin cans

[30] VEGETATION

BARREN	SALTBUSH	CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/YUCCA	YUCCA/CACTUS	BLACKBRUSH	SAGEBRUSH	PINYON/JUNIPER	CONIFER	SHADSCALE	CHAPARRAL	OAK WOODLAND	MESQUITE	RIPARIAN	WASH	GRASSLAND	OTHER
	X	X															

[31] COVERAGE

CONTINUOUS (over75%)	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)	RARE (6-25%)	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)	ABSENT (0-1%)
			X		

[32] WATER

INTERMITTENT STREAM	PERMANENT STREAM	SPRING	PLAYA	OTHER
		X		

[33] Describe

[34] LANDFORM

MOUNTAIN	HILL	TERRACE	RIDGE	ALLUVIAL FAN	CANYON	ARROYO	SAND DUNE	DESERT PAVEMENT	BADLANDS	PLAYA	OTHER
				X		X					

[35] BEDROCK

EXTRUSIVE IG.	INTRUSIVE IG.	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	QUATERNARY ALLUV.	OTHER
X					

[36] TEXTURE

SAND	LOAM	SILT	CLAY	OTHER
		X		

[37] SOILS

MIDDEN	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	EOLIAN	BEDROCK	OTHER

[38] Describe

[39] SLOPE

POINT OF INFLEX	LOWER 1/3	MID 1/3	UPPER 1/3	0-5°	6-15°	16-30°	31-60°	over 60°
				X				

[40] ASPECT

NORTH	NORTH/EAST	EAST	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH/WEST	WEST	NORTH/WEST
			X				

[41] EROSION

DEFLATION	RILLING	GULLYING	SHEET/WASH	ROCK/DEBRIS	SLUMPING	OTHER
	X			X		

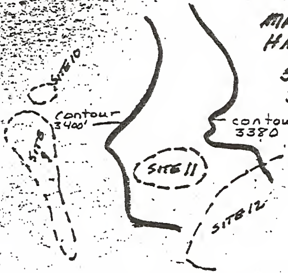
[42] DRAIN.

CONVERGING	DIVERGING	BRAIDED	OTHER

[43] Remarks

SURVEY - AUG. 1977
LOCATIONS & BOUNDARIES
MAPPED BY BUTCH & GINGER
HANCOCK (ART MAPS))

SURVEY CREW: GARY STUM
JAN TOWNSEND, RUSS
KALDENBERG



BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD
SQUAW SPRING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

[1] County San Bernardino
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn.
[4] Sample Unit
[5] Photos
[6] Date 8/77
[7] Recorder Kaldenberg/Stumpt/Town:

[8] Site # SS-12 [9] Other #
[10] Site Name
[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E SE$\frac{1}{4}$ of SE$\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 34
[12] Quadrangle Red Mountain [13] Elevation 3350-3400
[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone Northing Easting
[15] Reference Points: The site is located approximately 1 southeast of Squaw Spring along the margins of Squaw Spring Wash.

[16] OWNER				
BLM	OTHER FED.	STATE	PRIVATE	UNKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER							
(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER
	X				X		

[18] DISTURB				
DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER
				X

[19] CNDT		
GOOD	FAIR	POOR
X		

[20] COMMENTS Some distrubance by mining and flooding of the wash.

[21] SITE TYPES																			
VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
	X																	

[22] AREA					
0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
					X

[23] DEPTH				
SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
				X

[24] General Site Description: Temporary campsite defined by metates, flakes base of a blade, and a piece of green slate (collected by BLM personnel) Portion of larger village complex at Squaw Spring.

[25] FEATURES										
STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
									X	

[26] ARTIFACTS										
PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER
	X	X								

[27] ECO.			
FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER
X			

[28] MAT.			
CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER
X	X		X

[29] Describe: 1. one metate in a shallow wash. 2. one base of an obsidian blade appx. 3 cm. across; 3. chert, opalite, jasper, rhyolite, obsidian flakes, scattered throughout the area. Obsidian more common in southern end of site 4. one piece of green slate. Looks similar to material made into slate pendant from SS housed at SBCM.

[30] VEGETATION

BARREN	SALTBUSH	CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/YUCCA	YUCCA/CACTUS	BLACKBRUSH	SAGEBRUSH	PINYON/JUNIPER	CONIFER	SHADSCALE	CHAPARRAL	OAK WOODLAND	MESQUITE	RIPARIAN	WASH	GRASSLAND	OTHER
	✓	✓															

[31] COVERAGE

CONTINUOUS (over75%)	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)	RARE (6-25%)	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)	ABSENT (0-1%)
			✓		

[32] WATER

INTERMITTENT STREAM	PERMANENT STREAM	SPRING	PLAYA	OTHER
		✓		

[33] Describe Saltbush and croosote.

[34] LANDFORM

MOUNTAIN	HILL	TERRACE	RIDGE	ALLUVIAL FAN	CANYON	ARROYO	SAND DUNE	DESERT PAVEMENT	BADLANDS	PLAYA	OTHER
				✓		✓					

[35] BEDROCK

EXTRUSIVE IG.	INTRUSIVE IG.	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	QUATERNARY ALLUV.	OTHER
✓					

[36] TEXTURE

SAND	LOAM	SILT	CLAY	OTHER
✓		✓		

[37] SOILS

MIDDEN	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	EOLIAN	BEDROCK	OTHER
✓	✓				

[38] Describe

The site is located on a low ridge. A wash defines the southern and eastern boundaries.

[39] SLOPE

POINT OF INFLEX	LOWER 1/3	MID 1/3	UPPER 1/3	0-5°	6-15°	16-30°	31-60°	over 60°
				✓				

[40] ASPECT

NORTH	NORTH/EAST	EAST	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH/WEST	WEST	NORTH/WEST
			✓				

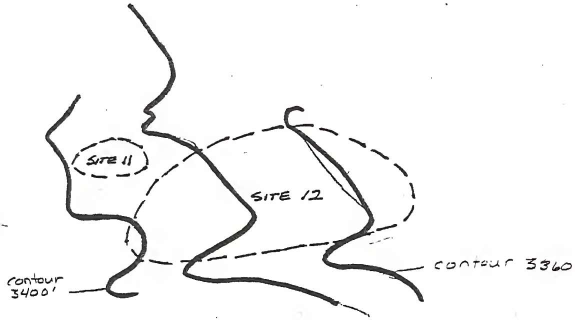
[41] EROSION

DEFLATION	RILLING	GULLYING	SHEET/WASH	ROCK/DEBRIS	SLUMPING	OTHER
	✓					

[42] DRAIN.

CONVERGING	DIVERGING	BRAIDED	OTHER

[43] Remarks


SITE 11
SITE 12
contour 3400'
contour 3360

BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD
SQUAW SPRING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

[1] County San Bernardino
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn.
[4] Sample Unit ____
[5] Photos ____
[6] Date 8/77
[7] Recorder Kaldenberg/Stump/To[illegible]er

[8] Site # SS-13 [9] Other # ____
[10] Site Name ____
[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec 34
[12] Quadrangle Red Mountain [13] Elevation 3350
[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone ____ Northing ____ Easting ____
[15] Reference Points: ½ mile southeast of Squaw Spring Well

[16] OWNER

BLM	OTHER FED.	STATE	PRIVATE	UNKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER

(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER
	X				X		

[18] DISTURB.

DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER

[19] CNDT

GOOD	FAIR	POOR
	X	

[20] COMMENTS

[21] SITE TYPES

VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
			X	X														

[22] AREA

0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
		X			

[23] DEPTH

SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
X				

[24] General Site Description: Site consists of one chert flake and one grinding slick.

[25] FEATURES

STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
									X	

[26] ARTIFACTS

PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER
		X								

[27] ECO.

FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER

[28] MAT.

CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER

[29] Describe:

[30] VEGETATION

BARREN	SALTBUSH	CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/YUCCA	YUCCA/CACTUS	BLACKBRUSH	SAGEBRUSH	PINYON/JUNIPER	CONIFER	SHADSCALE	CHAPARRAL	OAK WOODLAND	MESQUITE	RIPARIAN	WASH	GRASSLAND	OTHER
	✓	✓															

[31] COVERAGE

CONTINUOUS (over75%)	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)	RARE (6-25%)	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)	ABSENT (0-1%)
				✓	

[32] WATER

INTERMITTENT STREAM	PERMANENT STREAM	SPRING	PLAYA	OTHER
		✓		

[33] Describe

[34] LANDFORM

MOUNTAIN	HILL	TERRACE	RIDGE	ALLUVIAL FAN	CANYON	ARROYO	SAND DUNE	DESERT PAVEMENT	BADLANDS	PLAYA	OTHER
				✓							

[35] BEDROCK

EXTRUSIVE IG.	INTRUSIVE IG.	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	QUATERNARY ALLUV.	OTHER
✓					

[36] TEXTURE

SAND	LOAM	SILT	CLAY	OTHER
		✓		

[37] SOILS

MIDDEN	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	EOLIAN	BEDROCK	OTHER
				✓	

[38] Describe

[39] SLOPE

POINT OF INFLEX	LOWER 1/3	MID 1/3	UPPER 1/3	0-5°	6-15°	16-30°	31-60°	over 60°
				✓				

[40] ASPECT

NORTH	NORTH/EAST	EAST	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH/WEST	WEST	NORTH/WEST

[41] EROSION

DEFLATION	RILLING	GULLYING	SHEET/WASH	ROCK/DEBRIS	SLUMPING	OTHER

[42] DRAIN.

CONVERGING	DIVERGING	BRAIDED	OTHER

[43] Remarks

BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SQUAW SPRING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

[1] County San Bernardino
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn.
[4] Sample Unit
[5] Photos yes
[6] Date 8/77
[7] Recorder Kaldenberg/Townsen

[8] Site # SS-15 [9] Other #
[10] Site Name The Ridge Site
[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E NW¼ NE¼ of SW¼ SE¼ of Sec 34
[12] Quadrangle Red Mountain [13] Elevation 3450-3470
[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone Northing Easting
[15] Reference Points: The site is located along the major ridge which runs southeast, east of Squaw Spring Well.

[16] OWNER

BLM	OTHER FED.	STATE	PRIVATE	UNKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER

(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER
	X				X		

[18] DISTURB

DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER
	X	X	X	

[19] CNDT

GOOD	FAIR	POOR
X		

[20] COMMENTS
Collecting by artifact hunters; ORV route; gopher disturbance.

[21] SITE TYPES

VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
X																		

[22] AREA

0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
					X

[23] DEPTH

SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
				X

[24] General Site Description: Village, part of the Squaw Spring Complex. The site consists of a pottery loci, rock rings, flakes, tools, milling stations, grinding blinds, a petroglyph, and rock ducks.

[25] FEATURES

STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
	X					X		X	X	X

[26] ARTIFACTS

PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER
X	X	X	X	X	X	X				

[27] ECO.

FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER
X	X		

[28] MAT.

CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER
X	X		X

[29] Describe:
See attached sheets for descriptions of the loci.

[30] VEGETATION

BARREN	SALTBUSH	CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/YUCCA	YUCCA/CACTUS	BLACKBRUSH	SAGEBRUSH	PINYON/JUNIPER	CONIFER	SHADSCALE	CHAPARRAL	OAK WOODLAND	MESQUITE	RIPARIAN	WASH	GRASSLAND	OTHER
	✓	✓															

[31] COVERAGE

CONTINUOUS (over75%)	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)	RARE (6-25%)	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)	ABSENT (0-1%)
				✓	

[32] WATER

INTERMITTENT STREAM	PERMANENT STREAM	SPRING	PLAYA	OTHER
		✓		

[33] Describe Primarily creosote and saltbush

[34] LANDFORM

MOUNTAIN	HILL	TERRACE	RIDGE	ALLUVIAL FAN	CANYON	ARROYO	SAND DUNE	DESERT PAVEMENT	BADLANDS	PLAYA	OTHER
			X								

[35] BEDROCK

EXTRUSIVE IG.	INTRUSIVE IG.	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	QUATERNARY ALLUV.	OTHER
X					

[36] TEXTURE

SAND	LOAM	SILT	CLAY	OTHER
		X		

[37] SOILS

MIDDEN	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	EOLIAN	BEDROCK	OTHER
X					

[38] Describe

[39] SLOPE

POINT OF INFLEX	LOWER 1/3	MID 1/3	UPPER 1/3	0-5°	6-15°	16-30°	31-60°	over 60°
				✓				

[40] ASPECT

NORTH	NORTH/EAST	EAST	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH/WEST	WEST	NORTH/WEST
					✓		

[41] EROSION

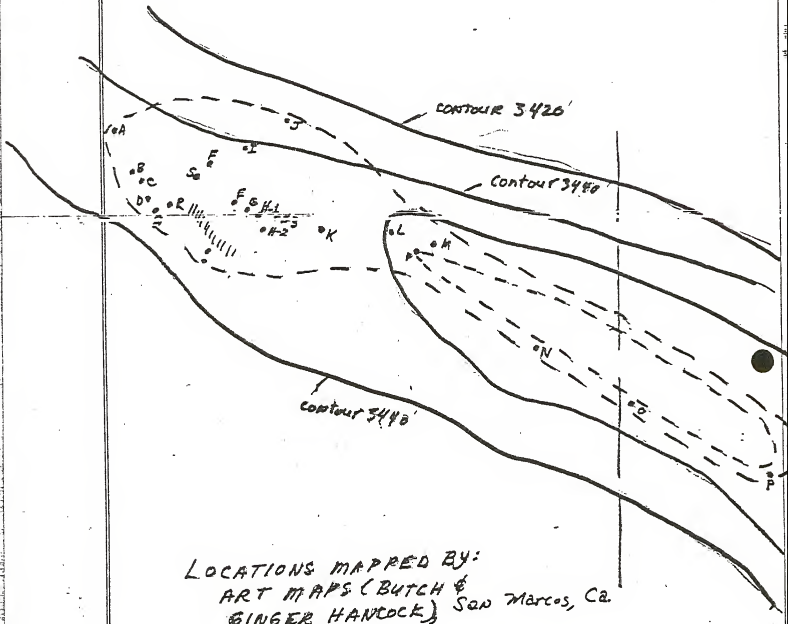
DEFLATION	RILLING	GULLYING	SHEET/WASH	ROCK/DEBRIS	SLUMPING	OTHER
			✓			

[42] DRAIN.

CONVERGING	DIVERGING	BRAIDED	OTHER

[43] Remarks

TEMP #15



LOCATIONS MAPPED BY:
ART MAPS (BUTCH &
GINGER HANCOCK), San Marcos, Ca.

SS# 15

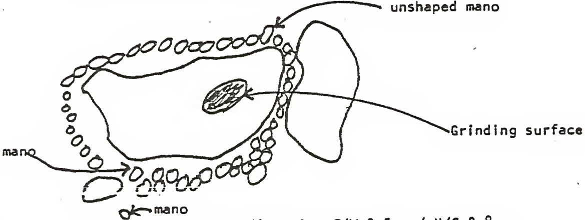
Locus A	Ceramic Locus- 7 Tizon Brown Ware Sherds (2 collected for identification) and two grey sherds (Owens Valley Brown Ware?) collected for identification. Three of the sherds were located on a rock and the remainder were on the ground surrounding the rock. Coiling is evident on one grey shard and there is a matting imprint on one Tizon Brown Ware sherd. No midden in this area. The sherds were possibly placed here by an artifact collector.
Locus B	Rock Ring - outer dimensions E/W 6.5 m; N/S 4.3 m inner dimensions E/W 5.1 m; N/S 3.4 m The soil is a little darker inside the ring than in the surrounding area. Small flakes (obsidian, chalcedony, opalite, jasper, and basalt) are located in the surrounding area, inside and outside the rock ring.
Locus C	Rock Ring - outer dimensions E/W 6.4 m.; N/S 5.8 m. inner dimensions E/W 4.2 m.; N/S 3.8 m. Associated flakes (obsidian, chalcedony, opalite, and jasper)
Locus D	Rocks piled by a large boulder
Locus E	Small petroglyph Panel
Locus F	Rock Ring - outer dimension E/W 5.0 m; N/S 4.5 m. inner dimension E/W 2.1 m; N/S 1.8 m. Flakes of obsidian and chalcedony in association. One piece of burned bone associated with rock ring.
Locus H	Bedrock metates with associated, in situ manos 1. bedrock metate 2. metate and two manos 3. bedrock metate (25 cm X 20 cm--grinding area)
Locus G	Bedrock mortars and metates One chalcedony scraper in association with mortars.
Locus I	One metate
Locus J	One Metate

Site SS-15

Locus K

Rock Ring - outer dimension E/W 2.80 m; N/S 2.62 m.
inner dimension E/W 1.16 m; N/S .70 m.

Three unshaped manos in association. Two are located in the rocks surrounding the flat rock with grinding surfaces. One mano is located just to the south of the rock ring (wind break?).



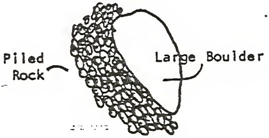
Locus L

Rock Ring - outer dimension E/W 2.5 m./ N/S 2.8 m.
inner dimension E/W 1.4 m.; N/S 1.65 m.

One piece of chert is located in the rock ring. Approx. 4 meters northwest of the rock ring is a grinding surface with one mano in association. Just to the west is a well-developed grinding slick approx. 25 X 30 cm.

Locus M

Piled rock in association with a large boulder. Approx. 2.5 m X 2.0 m. with possible grinding surface.



Locus N Milling Stone

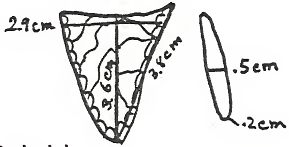
Locus O Milling Stone

Locus P Area of Rock Ducks

Site SS-15

Locus Q   Rock Ring with no description

Locus R   Rock Ring - outside dimension E/W 3.5 m.; N/S 3.5 m.
inside dimension E/W 1.6 m.; N/S 2.6 m.
Flakes of chalcedony and obsidian in area. Fire affected rock at site. Ash inside rock ring. One broken jasper blade.



Scale 1:1

Locus S   Stack of Stone (Cairn?)

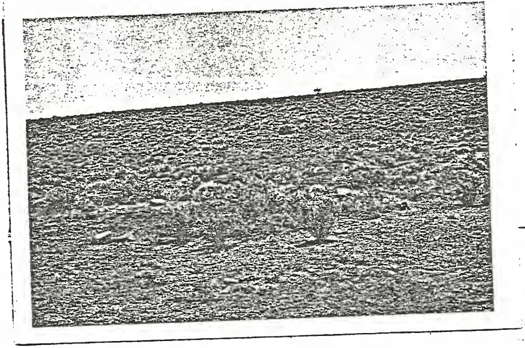


Photo. 1. General view of site SS-15. August 1977

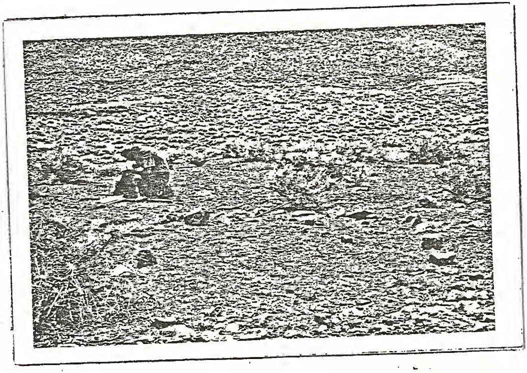
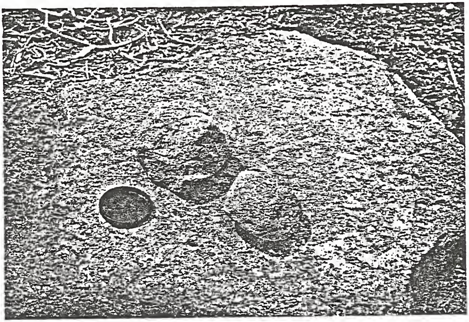
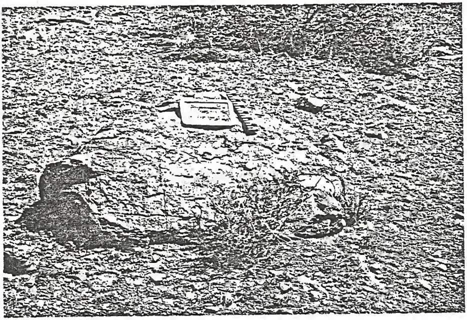


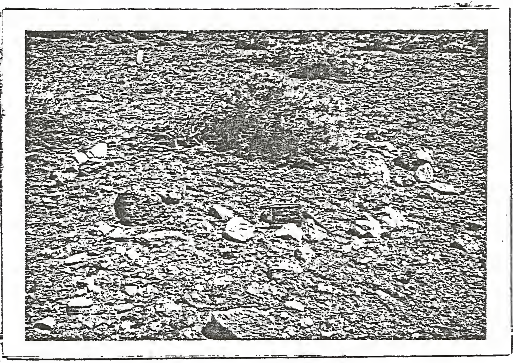
Photo 2. Rock Ring SS-15 (B). Squaw Spring. August 1977.



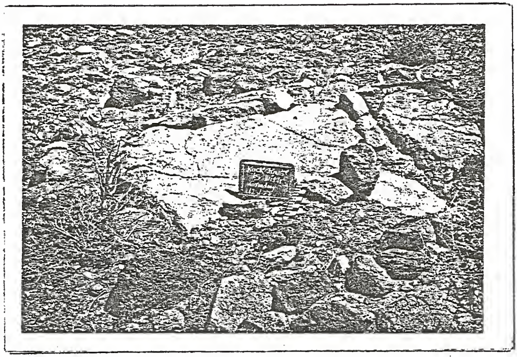
Photograph 3. Site SS-15 (H-2). Two manos in situ on a grinding slick.



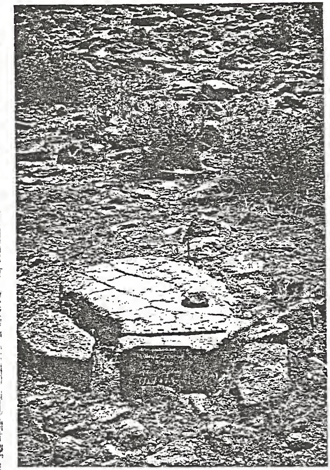
Photograph 4. Site 15-A. Ceramic locus.



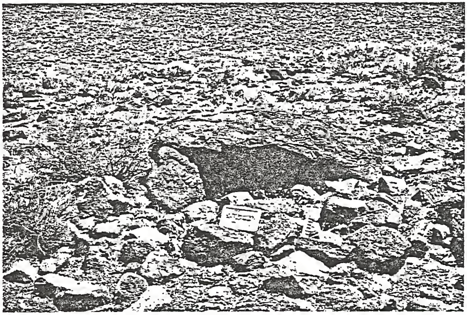
Photograph 5. Site SS-15 (R), Rock Ring. August 1977



Photograph 6. Rock Ring adjacent to grinding area. Site SS-15(K).



Photograph 7. Site SS-15(L), bedrock milling with mano in situ.



Photograph 8. Site SS-15(M). Piled Rock against large boulder.

BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SQUAW SPRING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

[1] County San Bernardino
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn.
[4] Sample Unit ....
[5] Photos yes
[6] Date 8/77
[7] Recorder Kaldenberg/Stump Townsend

[8] Site # SS-17 [9] Other # ________

[10] Site Name ________

[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E SW¼ of NE¼ of Sec 34

[12] Quadrangle Red Mountain [13] Elevation 3450-3510

[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone ________ Northing ________ Easting ________

[15] Reference Points: The site is located along the side of a major east trending ridge, approximately ¼ mile north northeast of Squaw Spring Well.

[16] OWNER				
BLM	OTHER FED.	STATE	PRIVATE	UNKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER							
(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER
	X						

[18] DISTURB				
DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER
	X			

[19] CNDT		
GOOD	FAIR	POOR
	X	

[20] COMMENTS
Some evidence of burrowing and pot-hunting.

[21] SITE TYPES																			
VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
			X															

[22] AREA					
0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
					X

[23] DEPTH				
SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
				X

[24] General Site Description: some sparse midden is present. The milling area is defined by a scatter of milling slicks and mortars. 17 A is three boulders with mortars and slicks (5 cm deep). 17B-G--each locus contains one grinding slick.

[25] FEATURES										
STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
								X	X	

[26] ARTIFACTS										
PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER

[27] ECO.			
FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER

[28] MAT.			
CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER

[29] Describe: There is an absence of lithic material in this portion of the archaeological district. The grinding features seem to have not been well used; nor for a long period of time.

[30] VEGETATION

BARREN	SALTBUSH	CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/YUCCA	YUCCA/CACTUS	BLACKBRUSH	SAGEBRUSH	PINYON/JUNIPER	CONIFER	SHADSCALE	CHAPARRAL	OAK WOODLAND	MESQUITE	RIPARIAN	WASH	GRASSLAND	OTHER
	✓	✓															

[31] COVERAGE

CONTINUOUS (over75%)	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)	RARE (6-25%)	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)	ABSENT (0-1%)
			✓		

[32] WATER

INTERMITTENT STREAM	PERMANENT STREAM	SPRING	PLAYA	OTHER
		✓		

[33] Describe Creosote and saltbush--transitional vegetation

[34] LANDFORM

MOUNTAIN	HILL	TERRACE	RIDGE (side)	ALLUVIAL FAN	CANYON	ARROYO	SAND DUNE	DESERT PAVEMENT	BADLANDS	PLAYA	OTHER
			✓								

[35] BEDROCK

EXTRUSIVE IG.	INTRUSIVE IG.	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	QUATERNARY ALLUV.	OTHER
✓					

[36] TEXTURE

SAND	LOAM	SILT	CLAY	OTHER Decom. Gran.
		✓		✓

[37] SOILS

MIDDEN	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	EOLIAN	BEDROCK	OTHER
				✓	

[38] Describe

[39] SLOPE

POINT OF INFLEX	LOWER 1/3	MID 1/3	UPPER 1/3	0-5°	6-15°	16-30°	31-60°	over 60°
				✓				

[40] ASPECT

NORTH	NORTH/EAST	EAST	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH/WEST	WEST	NORTH/WEST
				✓			

[41] EROSION

DEFLATION	RILLING	GULLYING	SHEET/WASH	ROCK/DEBRIS	SLUMPING	OTHER

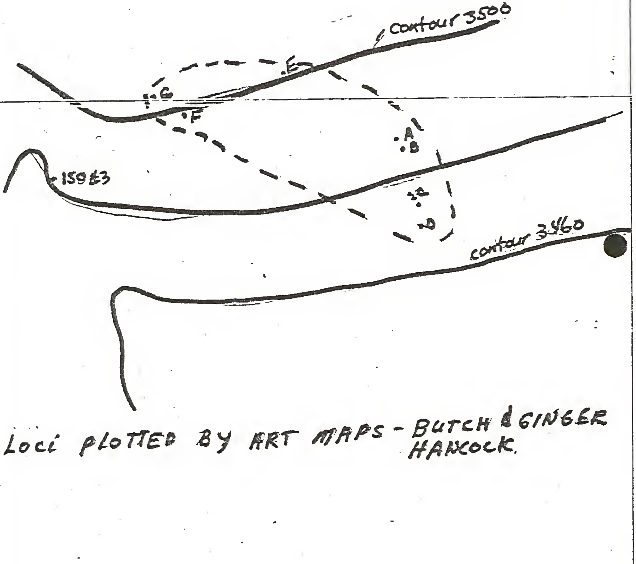
[42] DRAIN.

CONVERGING	DIVERGING	BRAIDED	OTHER

[43] Remarks

Includes site RM 158.

TEMP SITE #17



Loci plotted by art maps - Butch & Ginger Hancock.

BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SQUAW SPRING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

[1] County San Bernardino
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn.
[4] Sample Unit
[5] Photos yes
[6] Date 8/77
[7] Recorder Kaldenberg/Townsend

[8] Site # SS-18 [9] Other #

[10] Site Name

[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E SW¼ of NE¼ of Sec 34

[12] Quadrangle Red Mountain [13] Elevation 3510-3530

[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone Northing Easting

[15] Reference Points: The site is located approximately ½ mile to the north of Squaw Spring guzzler, on the north trending arm of a ridge due east of an abandoned mineshaft along Squaw Spring Road.

[16] OWNER

BLM	OTHER FED.	STATE	PRIVATE	UNKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER

(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER
	X						

[18] DISTURB

DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER

[19] CNDT

GOOD	FAIR	POOR
X		

[20] COMMENTS

[21] SITE TYPES

VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
	X																	

[22] AREA

0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
					X

[23] DEPTH

SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
				X

[24] General Site Description: The temporary camp is defined primarily by grinding slicks. There is also a rock ring, stone enclosures, a cairn and an isolated locus of lithic flakes. See attached sheet.

[25] FEATURES

STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
			X						X	

[26] ARTIFACTS

PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER
		X								

[27] ECO.

FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER

[28] MAT.

CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER

[29] Describe:

[30] VEGETATION

BARREN	SALTBUSH	CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/YUCCA	YUCCA/CACTUS	BLACKBRUSH	SAGEBRUSH	PINYON/JUNIPER	CONIFER	SHADSCALE	CHAPARRAL	OAK WOODLAND	MESQUITE	RIPARIAN	WASH	GRASSLAND	OTHER
	✓	✓															

[31] COVERAGE

CONTINUOUS (over75%)	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)	RARE (6-25%)	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)	ABSENT (0-1%)
			✓		

[32] WATER

INTERMITTENT STREAM	PERMANENT STREAM	SPRING	PLAYA	OTHER
		✓		

[33] Describe Creosote and saltbush.

[34] LANDFORM

MOUNTAIN	HILL	TERRACE	RIDGE	ALLUVIAL FAN	CANYON	ARROYO	SAND DUNE	DESERT PAVEMENT	BADLANDS	PLAYA	OTHER
			✓								

[35] BEDROCK

EXTRUSIVE IG.	INTRUSIVE IG.	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	QUATERNARY ALLUV.	OTHER
✓					

[36] TEXTURE

SAND	LOAM	SILT	CLAY	OTHER
		✓		✓

[37] SOILS

MIDDEN	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	EOLIAN	BEDROCK	OTHER
				✓	

[38] Describe

[39] SLOPE

POINT OF INFLEX	LOWER 1/3	MID 1/3	UPPER 1/3	0-5°	6-15°	16-30°	31-60°	over 60°
				✓				

[40] ASPECT

NORTH	NORTH/EAST	EAST	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH/WEST	WEST	NORTH/WEST
				✓			

[41] EROSION

DEFLATION	RILLING	GULLYING	SHEET/WASH	ROCK/DEBRIS	SLUMPING	OTHER

[42] DRAIN.

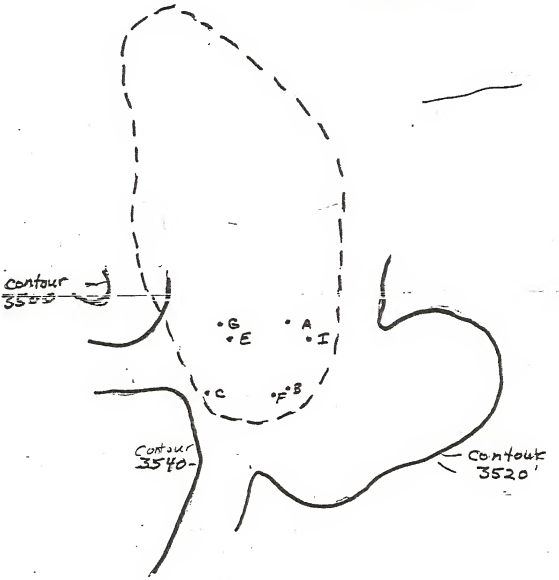
CONVERGING	DIVERGING	BRAIDED	OTHER

[43] Remarks

Site SS-18

Locus A	Grinding Slick
Locus B	Rock Ring - outside dimension N/S 3.0 m.; E/W 2.85 m. inside dimension N/S 2.5 m.; E/W 2.05 m. No artifacts or features in association
Locus C	Lithic Scatter--sparse distribution of obsidian and jasper flakes.
Locus D	Grinding Slick
Locus E	"
Locus F	"
Locus G	"
Locus H	"
Locus I	"
Locus J	"
Locus K	Stone enclosure with associated portable metate
Locus L	Grinding Slick
Locus M	Stone Enclosure
Locus N	Rock Cairn
Locus O	Tumbled Rock Cairn
Locus P	Several slicks and one large boulder surrounded by smaller cobble-sized rocks

TEMP #18



MAPPED BY: ART MAPS - BUTCH & GINGER HANCOCK

BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SQUAW SPRING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

[1] County San Bernardino
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn.
[4] Sample Unit
[5] Photos yes
[6] Date 8/77
[7] Recorder Kaldenberg

[8] Site # RM 156 [9] Other # SS-14

[10] Site Name Hunting Blind Site

[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec 34

[12] Quadrangle Red Mountain [13] Elevation 3400

[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone Northing Easting

[15] Reference Points: about 300 meters south and slightly west of Squaw Spring Well on rocky prominence overlooking a rambling drainage on the east.

[16] OWNER

BLM	OTHER FED.	STATE	PRIVATE	UNKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER

(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER
	X						

[18] DISTURB

DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER

[19] CNDT

GOOD	FAIR	POOR
X		

[20] COMMENTS Minimal anglo damage. Some scratching to imitate a petro; a couple beer cans and one beer bottle.

[21] SITE TYPES

VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
																		X

[22] AREA

0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
			X		

[23] DEPTH

SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
X				

[24] General Site Description: Site consists of several hunting blinds overlooking a rambling drainage which comes from Red Mountain. They overlook a faint trail which may be a game trail (Bighorn Sheep?).

[25] FEATURES

STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
X		X				X			X	

[26] ARTIFACTS

PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER
		X	X							

[27] ECO.

FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER

[28] MAT.

CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER
X			

[29] Describe: See attached page for description of site loci. Several flakes, manos, a few core tools. Metates.

[30] VEGETATION

BARREN	SALTBUSH	CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/YUCCA	YUCCA/CACTUS	BLACKBRUSH	SAGEBRUSH	PINYON/JUNIPER	CONIFER	SHADSCALE	CHAPARRAL	OAK WOODLAND	MESQUITE	RIPARIAN	WASH	GRASSLAND	OTHER
	X	X															

[31] COVERAGE

CONTINUOUS (over75%)	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)	RARE (6-25%)	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)	ABSENT (0-1%)
				X	

[32] WATER

INTERMITTENT STREAM	PERMANENT STREAM	SPRING	PLAYA	OTHER
X		X		

[33] Describe Creosote-saltbush association

[34] LANDFORM

MOUNTAIN	HILL	TERRACE	RIDGE	ALLUVIAL FAN	CANYON	ARROYO	SAND DUNE	DESERT PAVEMENT	BADLANDS	PLAYA	OTHER
	X		X								

[35] BEDROCK

EXTRUSIVE IG.	INTRUSIVE IG.	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	QUATERNARY ALLUV.	OTHER
X					

[36] TEXTURE

SAND	LOAM	SILT	CLAY	OTHER

[37] SOILS

MIDDEN	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	EOLIAN	BEDROCK	OTHER
				X	

[38] Describe

[39] SLOPE

POINT OF INFLEX	LOWER 1/3	MID 1/3	UPPER 1/3	0-5°	6-15°	16-30°	31-60°	over 60°

[40] ASPECT

NORTH	NORTH/EAST	EAST	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH/WEST	WEST	NORTH/WEST
X	X	X					

[41] EROSION

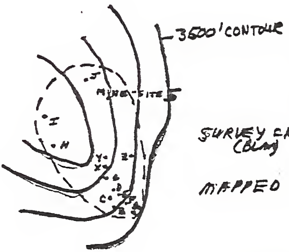
DEFLATION	RILLING	GULLYING	SHEET/WASH	ROCK/DEBRIS	SLUMPING	OTHER
		X				

[42] DRAIN.

CONVERGING	DIVERGING	BRAIDED	OTHER
X			

[43] Remarks

TEMP. # RM 156
AUG. 77 SURVEY.



SITE INCLUDES 14 LOCI.. ALL LOCI MAPPED USING SURVEY EQUIPMENT. LOCATION RELATIVE TO AN ESTABLISHED DATUM

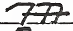
SURVEY CREW: RUSS KALDENBERG, GARY (BLM) STUMPE, & JAN TOWNSEND

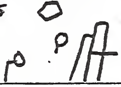
MAPPED BY: ART MAPS: BUTCH & GINGER HANCOCK

A - ROCK ENCLOSURE, OUTSIDE DIAMETER N/S 3M; E/W 2.4M
B - " " " " " 4.1M; " 2.9M
C - " " " " " 2.0M; " 2.75M
D - " " " " " 3.5M; " 1M
E - " " " " " 2.0M; " 2.75M
F - " " " " " 1.6M; " 2.40M
G - " " " " " 2.20M; " 1.40M

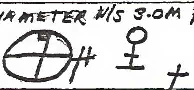
FALSE PETROS AT G

H - ROCK ENCLOSURE OUTSIDE DIAMETER N/S 2.0M; E/W 2.9M

I - PETROGLYPH 

J - PETROGLYPH'S ON PANEL 

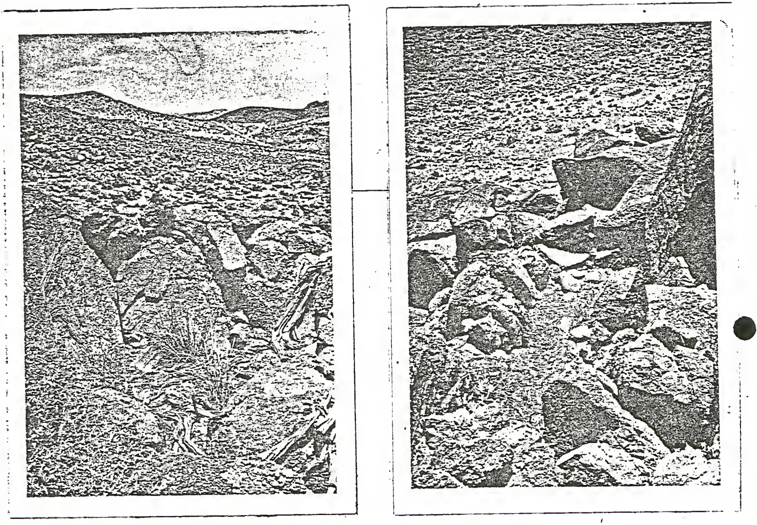
*

*X - ROCK ENCLOSURE OUTSIDE DIAMETER N/S 3.0M; E/W 3.0M
1) INCLUDES PETRO. PANEL
2) INCLUDES 3 MILLING METATES


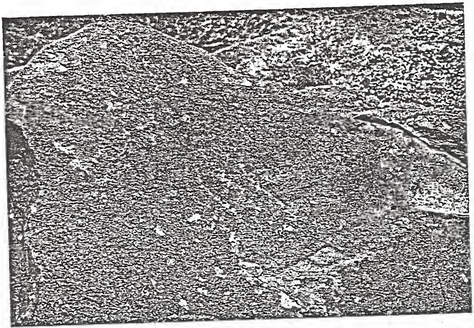
Y - ROCK ENCLOSURE OUTSIDE DIAMETER N/S 1.0M; E/W 2M
Z - " " " " " 4.0M; " 3M

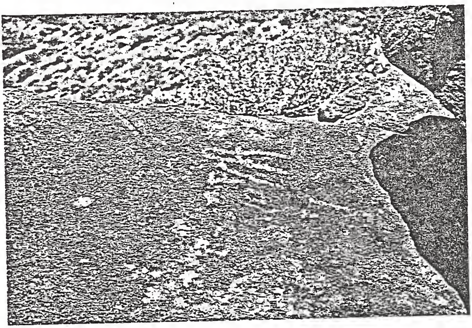
NOTE: ERIC RITTER'S ARTICLE "TALUS DEPRESSION HUNTING BLINDS IN THE BAHIA CONCEPCION REGION OF BAJA CALIFORNIA" REFERS TO THESE ENCLOSURES. (PCAS, P. 6)

* IN BETWEEN LETTERS NOT USED



Photographs 1 and 2. Two views of stacked stone hunting blinds at RM-156. August 1977. Photos by Jan Townsend.





Photographs 3 and 4. Petroglyphs located at RM-156. August 1977.

BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD
Squaw Spring Archaeological District

[1] County San Bernardino
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn
[4] Sample Unit
[5] Photos yes
[6] Date 8/77
[7] Recorder Kaldenberg/ Tow[illegible]en Stumpf

[8] Site # RM-157 [9] Other # KGRA-80
[10] Site Name Squaw Spring
[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E NW¼ of SE¼ of Sec 34
[12] Quadrangle Red Mountain [13] Elevation 3660
[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone Northing Easting
[15] Reference Points: About 75-100 meters west of Squaw Spring Guzzler. It is the second series of exfoliating rocky outcroppings. A permaloy sign has been placed on its eastern flank.

[16] OWNER

BLM	OTHER FED.	STATE	PRIVATE	UNKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER

(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER
	X						

[18] DISTURB

DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER
				X

[19] CNDT

GOOD	FAIR	POOR
	X	

[20] COMMENTS
Exfoliation of granitic rock.

[21] SITE TYPES

VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
											X							

[22] AREA

0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
	X				

[23] DEPTH

SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
X				

[24] General Site Description: Between 10 and 25 petroglyphs on the eastern facing slope of a granitic outcropping.

[25] FEATURES

STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
						X				

[26] ARTIFACTS

PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER

[27] ECO.

FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER

[28] MAT.

CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER

[29] Describe: May be a portion of SBr-211 but elements do not correspond to Heizer and Clewlow drawings. One jasper flake was found approximately 6 meters east of the site.

[30] VEGETATION

BARREN	SALTBUSH	CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/YUCCA	YUCCA/CACTUS	BLACKBRUSH	SAGEBRUSH	PINYON/JUNIPER	CONIFER	SHADSCALE	CHAPARRAL	OAK WOODLAND	MESQUITE	RIPARIAN	WASH	GRASSLAND	OTHER
		X															

[31] COVERAGE

CONTINUOUS (over75%)	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)	RARE (6-25%)	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)	ABSENT (0-1%)
				X	

[32] WATER

INTERMITTENT STREAM	PERMANENT STREAM	SPRING	PLAYA	OTHER
		X		

[33] Describe Transitional vegetation; creosote-atriplex association.

[34] LANDFORM

MOUNTAIN	HILL	TERRACE	RIDGE	ALLUVIAL FAN	CANYON	ARROYO	SAND DUNE	DESERT PAVEMENT	BADLANDS	PLAYA	OTHER
	X										

[35] BEDROCK

EXTRUSIVE IG.	INTRUSIVE IG.	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	QUATERNARY ALLUV.	OTHER
X					

[36] TEXTURE

SAND	LOAM	SILT	CLAY	OTHER

[37] SOILS

MIDDEN	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	EOLIAN	BEDROCK	OTHER
				X	

[38] Describe

[39] SLOPE

POINT OF INFLEX	LOWER 1/3	MID 1/3	UPPER 1/3	0-5°	6-15°	16-30°	31-60°	over 60°

[40] ASPECT

NORTH	NORTH/EAST	EAST	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH/WEST	WEST	NORTH/WEST

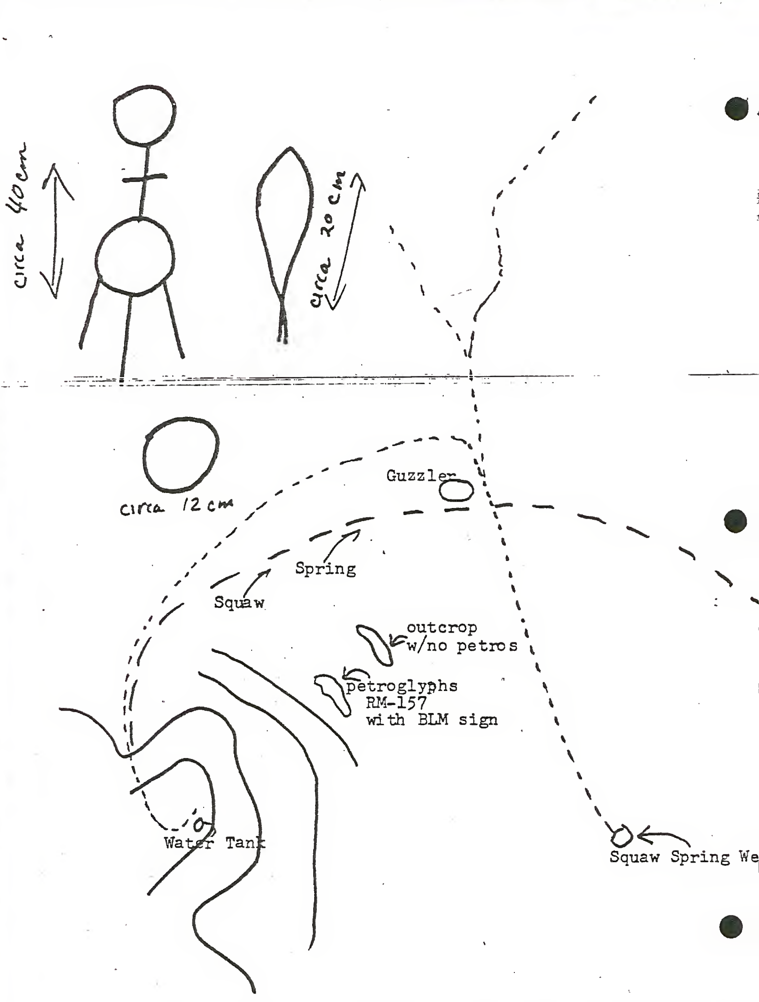
[41] EROSION

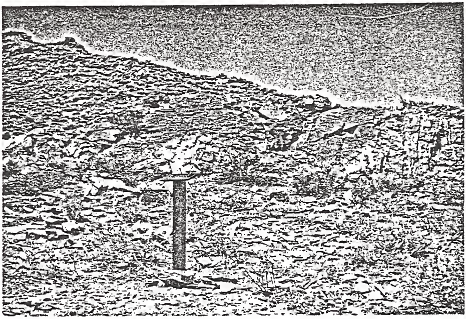
DEFLATION	RILLING	GULLYING	SHEET/WASH	ROCK/DEBRIS	SLUMPING	OTHER

[42] DRAIN.

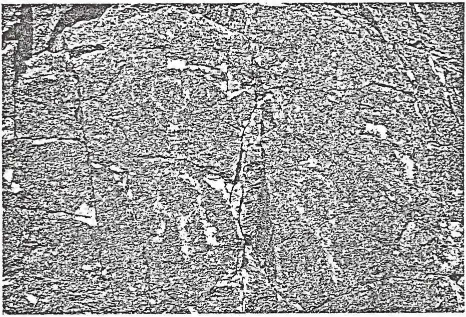
CONVERGING	DIVERGING	BRAIDED	OTHER

[43] Remarks


circa 40cm
circa 20 cm
circa 12 cm
Guzzler
Spring
Squaw
outcrop w/no petros
petroglyphs RM-157 with BLM sign
Water Tank
Squaw Spring We



Photograph 1. Site RM-157 from the east. Note petroglyph protection sign.



Photograph 2. Petroglyph elements at RM-157. August 1977.

BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

[1] County San Bernardino
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn
[4] Sample Unit
[5] Photos yes
[6] Date 8/77
[7] Recorder Kaldenberg/Towns[illegible]d, Stumpf

[8] Site # RM-159 [9] Other # KCRA 82
[10] Site Name
[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E NE¼ of SW¼ of Sec 34
[12] Quadrangle Red Mountain 7.5 [13] Elevation 3800
[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone Northing Easting
[15] Reference Points: Rock outcroppings on east flank of Red Mountain volcanic outcropping is badly exfoliating in certain areas.

[16] OWNER

BLM	OTHER FED.	STATE	PRIVATE	UNKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER

(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER
	X				X		

[18] DISTURB

DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER
				X

[19] CNDT

GOOD	FAIR	POOR
	X	

[20] COMMENTS
One initial caused by vandalism, some disturbance by exfoilat Most panels are clear. 16 separate elements.

[21] SITE TYPES

VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
											X							

[22] AREA

0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
	X				

[23] DEPTH

SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
X				

[24] General Site Description: Petroglyph site, may be SBR-211. Site also contains one obsidian flake below a grouping of elements (see attached drawings of elements). Site mapped by ART Maps, San Marcos, California

[25] FEATURES

STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
						X				

[26] ARTIFACTS

PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER
		X								

[27] ECO.

FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER

[28] MAT.

CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER
	X		

[29] Describe: One obsidian flake below a grouping of petroglyph elements.

[30] VEGETATION

BARREN	SALTBUSH	CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/YUCCA	YUCCA/CACTUS	BLACKBRUSH	SAGEBRUSH	PINYON/JUNIPER	CONIFER	SHADSCALE	CHAPARRAL	OAK WOODLAND	MESQUITE	RIPARIAN	WASH	GRASSLAND	OTHER
		X															

[31] COVERAGE

CONTINUOUS (over75%)	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)	RARE (6-25%)	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)	ABSENT (0-1%)
			X		

[32] WATER

INTERMITTENT STREAM	PERMANENT STREAM	SPRING	PLAYA	OTHER
		X		

[33] Describe Transitional croesote-saltbush association

[34] LANDFORM

MOUNTAIN	HILL	TERRACE	RIDGE	ALLUVIAL FAN	CANYON	ARROYO	SAND DUNE	DESERT PAVEMENT	BADLANDS	PLAYA	OTHER
	X										

[35] BEDROCK

EXTRUSIVE IG.	INTRUSIVE IG.	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	QUATERNARY ALLUV.	OTHER
X					

[36] TEXTURE

SAND	LOAM	SILT	CLAY	OTHER
				X

[37] SOILS

MIDDEN	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	EOLIAN	BEDROCK	OTHER
				X	

[38] Describe

[39] SLOPE

POINT OF INFLEX	LOWER 1/3	MID 1/3	UPPER 1/3	0-5°	6-15°	16-30°	31-60°	over 60°
			X		X			

[40] ASPECT

NORTH	NORTH/EAST	EAST	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH/WEST	WEST	NORTH/WEST
		X					

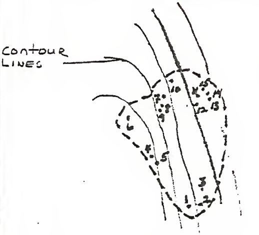
[41] EROSION

DEFLATION	RILLING	GULLYING	SHEET/WASH	ROCK/DEBRIS	SLUMPING	OTHER
			X		X	

[42] DRAIN.

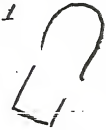
CONVERGING	DIVERGING	BRAIDED	OTHER

[43] Remarks



TEMP. SITE #RAM 159
INCLUDES 15 KNOWN PETROGLYPH PANELS

#1



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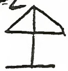

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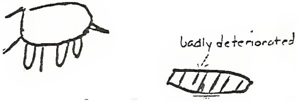

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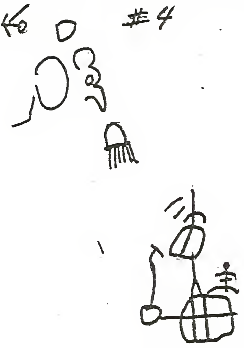

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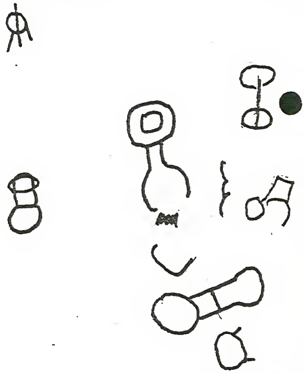
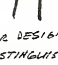
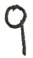


#5



OTHER DESIGNS BUT INDISTINGUISHABLE

#6



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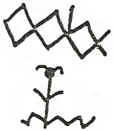
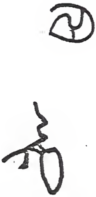


TEMP SITE # RM 159 (cont.)

PETROGLYPH PANELS
NOT TO SCALE

#9



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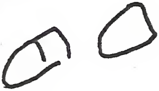

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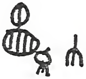

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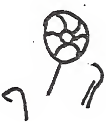

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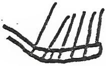

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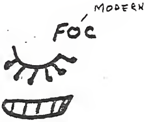
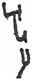
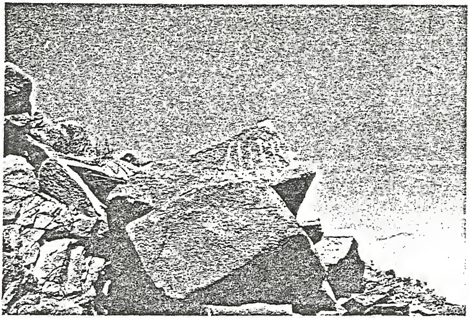


#15



#16 - NOT DRAWN OR LOCATED ON MAP



Photograph 1. Petroglyph at Site RM-159. August 1977

Photograph 2. Petroglyph site at RM-159.

BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT PROJECT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

Squaw Spring Archaeological District

[1] County San Bernardin
[2] District Riverside
[3] Planning Unit Red Mtn.
[4] Sample Unit
[5] Photos yes
[6] Date 8/77
[7] Recorder Kaldenberg, Stumpf, Townsend

[8] Site # RM-161 [9] Other # KGRA-84
[10] Site Name
[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 29S Rng 41E NW¼ of SE¼ of Sec 34
[12] Quadrangle Red Mountain 7.5' [13] Elevation 3460'
[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone Northing Easting
[15] Reference Points: Squaw Spring Well is about 1/8 mile south; east side of Red Mountain on a southeast trending ridge.

[16] OWNER				
BLM	OTHER FED.	STATE	PRIVATE	UNKNOWN
X				

[17] NAT'L REGISTER							
(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE		
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER
	X						

[18] DISTURB				
DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER
		X		

[19] CNDT		
GOOD	FAIR	POOR
X		

[20] COMMENTS Some pothunting and surface collecting. Several stacks of metates as if collectors planned on returning to the area.

[21] SITE TYPES																			
VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
X																		

[22] AREA					
0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
				X	

[23] DEPTH				
SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
		X		

[24] General Site Description: Extensive midden deposit scattered interfluve-ridge north of Squaw Spring Well; scattered milling throughout the site. Midden is grayish in color and patchy.

[25] FEATURES										
STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
	X	X	X						X	

[26] ARTIFACTS										
PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER
X	X	X	X			X			X	

[27] ECO.			
FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER
X	X		

[28] MAT.			
CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER
X	X		

[29] Describe: This site is mentioned in local rock hounding guides as a "great place" to collect indian artifacts

[30] VEGETATION

BARREN	SALTBUSH	CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE	JOSHUA/YUCCA	YUCCA/CACTUS	BLACKBRUSH	SAGEBRUSH	PINYON/JUNIPER	CONIFER	SHADSCALE	CHAPARRAL	OAK WOODLAND	MESQUITE	RIPARIAN	WASH	GRASSLAND	OTHER
		X															

[31] COVERAGE

CONTINUOUS (over75%)	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)	RARE (6-25%)	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)	ABSENT (0-1%)
				X	

[32] WATER

INTERMITTENT STREAM	PERMANENT STREAM	SPRING	PLAYA	OTHER
		X		

[33] Describe Transitional vegetation.

[34] LANDFORM

MOUNTAIN	HILL	TERRACE	RIDGE	ALLUVIAL FAN	CANYON	ARROYO	SAND DUNE	DESERT PAVEMENT	BADLANDS	PLAYA	OTHER
			X								

[35] BEDROCK

EXTRUSIVE IG.	INTRUSIVE IG.	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	QUATERNARY ALLUV.	OTHER
X				X	

[36] TEXTURE

SAND	LOAM	SILT	CLAY	OTHER

[37] SOILS

MIDDEN	ALLUVIAL	COLLUVIAL	EOLIAN	BEDROCK	OTHER
X	X				

[38] Describe Midden in patches

[39] SLOPE

POINT OF INFLEX	LOWER 1/3	MID 1/3	UPPER 1/3	0-5°	6-15°	16-30°	31-60°	over 60°
		X				X		

[40] ASPECT

NORTH	NORTH/EAST	EAST	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH/WEST	WEST	NORTH/WEST
	X						

[41] EROSION

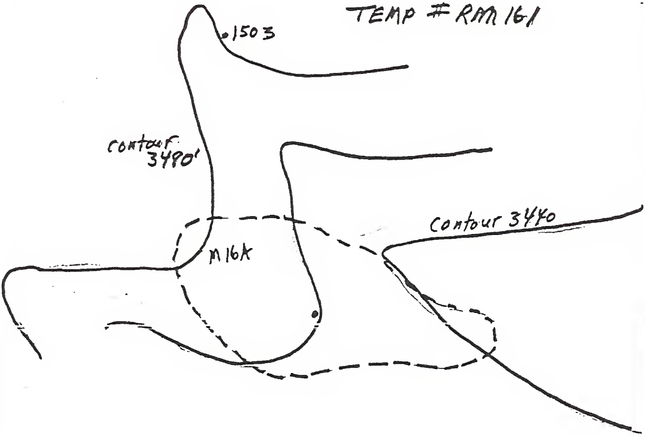
DEFLATION	RILLING	GULLYING	SHEET/WASH	ROCK/DEBRIS	SLUMPING	OTHER
			X			

[42] DRAIN.

CONVERGING	DIVERGING	BRAIDED	OTHER
X			

[43] Remarks

TEMP # RM 161

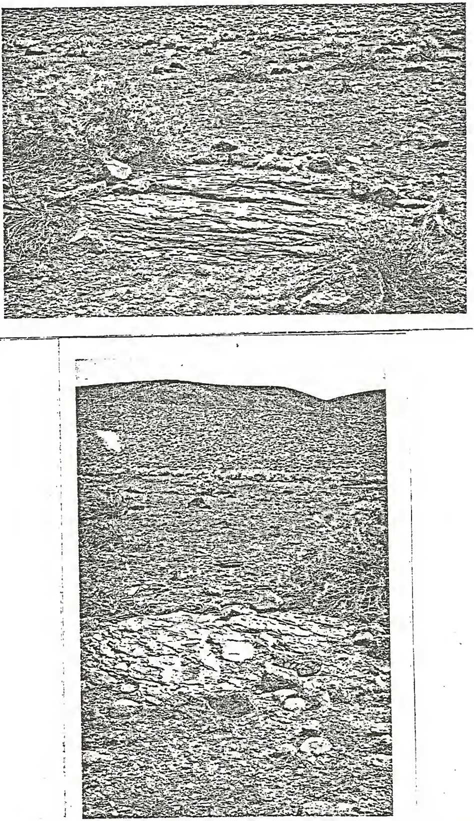


m 16 A = midden area.

Chalcedony and chert flakes
8 metates clustered; disrupted by collectors
rock ring; slightly rounded 2-2½ meters in diameter
Survey done in 1975 by Eric Ritter and Helen Clough (BLM)
(BLM)
Survey in August 1977 by R. Kaldenberg, J. Townsend, Tom Campbell (SDCAS), Butch and Ginger Hancock (ART Maps) mapped in the site.

Comment: This area was a focal area for prehistoric groups that exploited the resources in and around the Squaw Spring archaeological district. The site probably is a portion of a larger village complex.

Photograph 1 and 2. Rock Rings (Grinding Blinds) at site RM-161, Squaw Spring Archaeological District.



Appendix B

National Register Nomination Forms

Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Squaw Spring Archaeological District

AND/OR COMMON Squaw Spring Archaeological District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

_NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Red Mountain X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 37

STATE California CODE 06 COUNTY San Bernardino CODE 071

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY
- X DISTRICT
- _BUILDING(S)
- _STRUCTURE
- _SITE
- _OBJECT

OWNERSHIP
- X PUBLIC
- _PRIVATE
- _BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION
- _IN PROCESS
- _BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS
- _OCCUPIED
- X UNOCCUPIED
- _WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE
- X YES: RESTRICTED
- _YES: UNRESTRICTED
- _NO

PRESENT USE
- _AGRICULTURE
- _COMMERCIAL
- _EDUCATIONAL
- _ENTERTAINMENT
- _GOVERNMENT
- _INDUSTRIAL
- _MILITARY
- _MUSEUM
- _PARK
- _PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- _RELIGIOUS
- _SCIENTIFIC
- _TRANSPORTATION
- X OTHER: prospec[illegible]g

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)* United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management

STREET & NUMBER Riverside District Office, 1695 Spruce Street

CITY, TOWN Riverside, CA 92507 _ VICINITY OF STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. County Clerk
San Bernardino County

STREET & NUMBER 351 N. Arrowhead Avenue

CITY, TOWN San Bernardino, CA STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE 1929 report by Julian H. Steward (Univ. of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 24:2:47-238)
1975 Randsburg Geothermal Survey by Eric Ritter and Helen Clough
1977 Squaw Spring Activity Plan Survey by Russell Kaldenberg and Jan Townsend.

DATE 1929, 1975, 1977 X FEDERAL X STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS BLM, 831 Barstow Road, Barstow, CA 92311
BLM, 1695 Spruce Street, Riverside, CA 92507

CITY, TOWN San Bernardino County Museum (Society for California Archaeology Clearin[illegible]house) 2024 Orange Tree Land, Redlands, CA 92373 STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	__ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE________
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

A one-mile block area surrounding Squaw Spring Well contains a wealth of prehistoric and historic remains. Twenty-three prehistoric sites occur in this square mile block including a major village-midden, rock rings, cairns and alignments, milling stations, rockshelters, lithic scatters and a petroglyph location. The central focus for the site complex identified is clearly the extensive village-midden. This deposit is over 1000 square meters in size and over one meter in depth, although no excavations have been undertaken and depth judgement is based upon minor erosion cuts and apparent mounding of deposit and a trench left by pothunters in one locality. The environmental setting includes rugged dissected volcanic mountains abruptly in contact with old alluvial covered pediments transected by arroyos. Desert pavement is a common feature on these relatively flat surfaces. Vegetation in the area is Transitional, with elements of the Creosote Bush Scrub and Joshua Tree Woodland present. Ecotonal or transition communities offered prehistoric inhabitants a diversity of resources. The Squaw Spring Well apparently served as one of the major regional water sources and provided a focus for historic settlement.

Materials recovered or noted in the extensive midden include green slate pendants, exotic obsidian and red-ware pottery (possibly related to a southern Nevada type), thermally-fractured rock, and flaked and ground stone tools. These latter two categories include projectile points, various knife and scraper forms manos and slab metates (over 15 of which were noted on the surface). Burnt faunal remains were also evident on the midden surface indicating a valuable source of data for subsistence pattern reconstructions is available. Hunting was apparently undertaken in the adjoining lava escarpments and ridges as evidenced by 11 probably rock wall hunting blinds placed at appropriate locations for ambush. Numerous nearby petroglyphs may have functioned in sympathetic magic of the hunt. These glyphs were placed on vertical cliffs. The glyphs are closely related to the nearby Steam Wells locality and abstract geometric designs, zoomorphs, and at least one anthropomorph. Nineteen localities of rock art elements were noted.

One of the sites near the main village contains several cleared circles 2 cairns (markers, possibly burial locations) and several semi-circular rock rings about 5 meters in diameter. Grinding slicks, utilized flakes, and chalcedony core-detritus also are found in association with these features. Stacked stone windbreaks which surround at least two flat bedrock milling basins form grinding blinds at the main site.

In other areas of the district occur milling slicks, small utilized shelters near hunting areas, scatters of fire-affected rock, circular structures and tool scatters.

Based on the regional study undertaken as part of a proposed geothermal project (see bibiliography) this complex forms one of the principal hubs for a larger network of subsistence and economic activities. Sites within this district are probably related but further study is needed (and viable) to understand interrelationships. Most likely further scientific investigation would yield important information on regional culture history, on processes of big game hunting and associated ritual, plant food processing (and gathering) and paleo-environmental reconstructions. Further study of this site complex would help elucidate the preliminary model of adaptation developed in the beforementioned document. Briefly, this model postulates small groups of families (a band) inhabiting base camps like RM-161 and moving out in task groups to extract and process various resources. Water, as at this spring, formed the focus of their seasonal activities, probably during the spring and summer.

The overall integrity of sites in this proposed district is high. Undoubtedly surface collection has occurred on the major village but little potting is evident. Portions of the site complex may have been destroyed in the early 20th century by mining and well development activities in the area but the extent cannot be determined. One shelter has been moderately vandalized.

Historic resources, alluded to above, themselves are important. Old cabin foundations, mines, tailings, well development, pipes and trails plus associated debris can be found in the proposed district.

The entire proposed district has been examined by a series of back and forth sweeps. Examination of the petroglyphs was undertaken by Stewart during the 1920's and recordation and minor collection from the midden has been completed by the San Bernardino County Museum where such artifacts are stored.

Vehicular access to the district was restricted as of January 20, 1978. A barrier which allows only foot traffic will be constructed to block all vehicular traffic. Intrepretive and protective signs identifying the high significance of the district will be emplaced at the time of barrier construction.

Steward, Julian 1929 Petroglyphs of California and Adjoining States. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 24:2:47-238 (Figs. 226a-c, 227a).

United States Department of the Interior Draft Environmental Analysis Record for Proposed Geothermal Leasing in the Randsburg-Spangler Hills - So. Searles Lake Areas, prepared by the Bureau of Land Management, Riverside District 1976.

ITEM 10------continued

This district is situated on the northeast flanks of Red Mountain in San Bernardino County surrounding Squaw Spring Well. The proposed district is transected by several dirt roads which connect about one mile north with the old Steam Well Road. The Town of Red Mountain and Highway 395 are just over two miles west-southwest of the proposed district.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

X PREHISTORIC
_1400-1499
_1500-1599
_1600-1699
_1700-1799
X 1800-1899
X 1900-

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

X ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC
X ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC
_AGRICULTURE
_ARCHITECTURE
_ART
_COMMERCE
_COMMUNICATIONS

_COMMUNITY PLANNING
_CONSERVATION
_ECONOMICS
_EDUCATION
_ENGINEERING
_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
_INDUSTRY
_INVENTION

_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
_LAW
_LITERATURE
_MILITARY
_MUSIC
_PHILOSOPHY
_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

_RELIGION
_SCIENCE
_SCULPTURE
_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_THEATER
_TRANSPORTATION
_OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This complex of diverse and relatively unique site types appears to hold a great deal of scientific and educational material. The complex represents an important facet of the settlement pattern in the greater Red Mountain - Lava Mountain region. The relationship to a possible village site one mile north has not been established but deserves further investigation. Otherwise only 2 major village complexes, this and Bedrock Springs (also submitted for eligibility determination) are known from an area of over 300 square miles. While several other complexes could be in the area, such complexes have been found only around springs and only two springs are known.

While this property has already yielded information significant to understanding the regional settlement pattern and demography; information helpful in infering subsistence-economic pursuits and resource extractive and processing activities, there is the potential that further systematic investigations would aid greatly in solving the regional culture history, culture change, causes of culture change, processes of trade and social interaction, and general contribution to the region's cultural anthropology. Situations like this also have the potential for providing important paleo-environmental information that can be correlated with cultural events. The relatively undisturbed midden deposit at Squaw Spring seems particularly applicable. The importance and significance of this property is magnified when considered in relationship to the other eligible properties found in the region, i.e. Golden Valley, Old Wells, Bedrock Springs and Steam Wells.

The historic remains represent mineral exploration which took place between 1880 and 1920. Gold, silver, and sheelite were claimed and mined within the district. The historic Squaw Spring Well is of great local significance since it was the major source of water for Atolia, Red Mountain, and Johannesburg from 1914 to 1940. Portions of the structural foundation are still standing. It contributes to the rich mining/boom town era of the area.

The property boundaries correspond with a known concentration of cultural remains, including a buffer zone around the sites. For management purposes this boundary has been extended to correspond with the cadastral boundaries.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Kaldenberg, Russell L. 1978 Squaw Spring (Mojave Desert), California: A Case Study in the Exploration of Methods of Cultural Resource Protection in a Multiple-Land Use Agency. Paper presented to the Society for California Archaeology Annual Convention (available at SCA Clearinghouse, BLM).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 540

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	1 1	4 4 7 6 0 0	3 9 1 3 0 8 0
B	1 1	4 4 8 3 9 0	3 9 1 4 7 2 0
C	1 1	4 4 9 2 4 0	3 9 1 4 6 9 0
D	1 1	4 4 9 1 9 0	3 9 1 2 9 9 0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

T. 29 S., R. 41 E., MDBL Sec. 34 (excluding the W½ of the NW¼); Red Mountain 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, 1967 - San Bernardino County. Latitude and longitude readings incorporating the proposed district are: from 117 degrees 33' 23" to 117 degrees 34' 16" longitude and 35 degrees 21' 38" to 35 degrees 22' 35" north latitude.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Russell L. Kaldenberg, Resource Area Archaeologist

ORGANIZATION
U.S. Bureau of Land Management (714) 256-3595

DATE

STREET & NUMBER
831 Barstow Road

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN
Barstow, California 92311

STATE

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ____Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Appendix C

Determination of Eligibility Notification

E.O.11593

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Request submitted by: Ed Hastey, Bureau of Land Management

Date request received: July 19, 1976

Name of property: Squaw Spring Well Archeological District State: California

Location: 2 miles west/southwest of Red Mountain, California

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

(x) Eligible ( ) Not eligible ( ) No response

Comments: The State Historic Preservation Officer concurs with the opinion of Mr. Ed. Hastey, State Director, Bureau of Land Management, that this area is eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

(x) Eligible Applicable criteria: (D)

Comments: Squaw Spring Well Archeological District is significant because it "forms one of the principal hubs for a larger network of subsistence and economic activities." Further study of this area will "likely yield important information on regional culture history, on processes of big game hunting and associated ritual, plant food processing (and gathering) and paleo-environmental reconstructions."

( ) Not eligible

Comments:

( ) Documentation insufficient (see accompanying sheet explaining additional materials required)

Acting Chief, Office of Archeology and
Historic Preservation

Date: 10/29/76

WASO—185
9/75

Appendix D

Withdrawal Information

T S.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

2311 (321)

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

BUREAU OF LAND MGMT
AUG 15 9 40 AM '74
CALIF. STATE OFFICE
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

August 8, 1974

To		Initial	Date
	SD		8/14
1			
3	Res		
2	PA		8/15

Action 2/3 8/
Return to

Instruction Memorandum No. 74-304
Expires 12/31/74

Jerry coord w Res.

To: All SD's, SCD

From: Associate Director

Subject: Public Water Reserves FD 8/26/74

The enclosed information on Public Water Reserves has been developed for use both by Bureau employees and as a public information handout.

The need for Public Water Reserves and the extent of restrictions placed on other uses of these reserves are questions which have long needed clarification. This proposed publication is designed to meet that need.

Please have appropriate members of your staff, including the Public Affairs Officer, review this handout. Public Affairs Officers need not respond separately as both the Division of Lands and Realty and the Office of Public Affairs are cooperating in this effort. Your comments and any suggestions for changes should be received by the Director (320) by August 26, 1974. Final publication should routinely follow.

George C. Turcott

1 Enclosure
Encl. 1 - Public Water Reserves

BARSTOW RESOURCE AREA
BLM
MAY 15 1978

CONSERVE AMERICA'S ENERGY

Save Energy and You Serve Amer

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

2311 (321)

PUBLIC WATER RESERVES

Introduction:

The purpose of this publication is to provide an explanation, both for the public and government officials, concerning Public Water Reserves (PWR's). Prior to 1926, valuable springs or other such water supplies were on occasion reserved and protected on an individual basis through passage of special laws or issuance of specific public land orders by the Secretary..

The Public Water Reserves described in this publication originated on April 17, 1926, when President Coolidge signed an Executive Order creating Public Water Reserve No. 107 withdrawing all public water holes or springs located on unreserved, unappropriated public lands from all forms of settlement, location, sale or entry, and reserved them for the general public use and benefit. This action was designed to aid the development of western lands and resources, particularly the grazing industry, by preventing monopolistic control of available water supplies. Executive Order No. 5106 of May 4, 1929, excluded Alaska from Public Water Reserve No. 107. Subsequently, Executive Order 5389 of July 7, 1930, as amended by PLO 399 of August 20, 1947, was issued withdrawing all hot springs or springs whose waters contained curative properties, in order that these waters could be leased for the public benefit under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1133).

These withdrawals and PLO's established the Public Water Reserves of the United States. These reserves embrace the smallest legal subdivision (40 acres) containing the water or all lands within one-quarter mile of the water if the public lands are not yet surveyed.

Since the creation of Public Water Reserve No. 107, there have been very few changes in the utilization of Public Water Reserves. This publication is designed to answer most basic questions pertaining to the present status of public water eserves in the context of permissible uses, disposal, etc. See 43 CFR 2311 and BLM Manual 2321 for further details.

Questions and Answers

1. Where are Public Water Reserves located?

Presently, all Public Water Reserves are found in States west of the Mississippi River, except for the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Minnesota, and Alaska which have no Public Water Reserves.

2. May Public Water Reserves be established today?

Yes. Public Water Reserve No. 107 of April 17, 1926, is a blanket and continuing withdrawal attaching to any land which is subsequently determined to fall under the intent of the Order. Any natural or developed water on the public lands capable of producing enough water for public watering purposes, even if constructed by the United States or pursuant to cooperative agreement, may be identified as a Public Water Reserve.

3. Must the water actually be used for public watering purposes in order to a Public Water Reserve?

No. Actual public use of the water is not mandatory. It is only necessary that the water be needed for public watering purposes (43 CFR 2311.0-3(2)).

4. Under what conditions may a Public Water Reserve be subject to revocation and/or restoration?

In instances where a water supply has subsequently dried up, as many have, or where the spring or water hole proves incapable of providing enough water for use and benefit of the general public, the particular reserve may be subject to revocation and/or restoration to the public domain.

5. What procedures must be followed in revoking and restoring a Public Water Reserve?

Upon request, or on Bureau motion, BLM will make an evaluation to determine whether the Public Water Reserve in question has substantially changed in character so as to no longer serve the purpose for its reservation. If it is determined that the reservation no longer serves its purpose, BLM will then take the appropriate actions to have the reserve revoked and the land restored to the public domain.

6. Is it possible to purchase lands containing Public Water Reserves or to exchange such land for private lands?

Lands within a Public Water Reserve may not be purchased or exchanged for private lands until the withdrawal has been revoked and the lands restored to public domain.

7. Will an application to purchase public lands or to make an entry upon public lands under the Homestead or Desert Land Laws be approved if unreserved springs or waterholes are present?

If there is any spring or waterhole on the lands desired, the applicant must state the location and the size; together with an estimate of the quantity of water in gallons which it is capable of producing daily, and any other information necessary for BLM to determine whether it is valuable or necessary as a Public Water Reserve. If the water is determined to be necessary as a Public Water Reserve, the application cannot be approved for the 40-acre tract containing the water source. Provision is also usually made to insure continued public access to the water across adjacent lands which may be subsequently patented. However, if it is determined that the spring or waterhole is not necessary as a Public Water Reserve, applications for purchase or entry may be approved.

8. Are Public Water Reserves open to location of mining claims?

Under the Executive Order of April 17, 1926, lands contained within a Public Water Reserve are only segregated from location for non-metalliferous minerals. Therefore, claims located for non-metalliferous minerals such as asbestos, olin, and specialty sands are null and void. Claims located for metalliferous minerals such as gold, silver, zinc, and copper could be located on Public Water Reserves if all other requirements are met.

9. May Public Water Reserves be leased for oil and gas development?

It is permissible for Public Water Reserves to be leased for oil and gas development. However, the local BLM office must determine the status and availability of the land in question.

10. Does BLM allow rights-of-way (oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, highways, etc.) on lands which are reserved as Public Water Reserves?

Yes. There are acts which authorize the Secretary, under such regulations as he may determine, to permit the use of rights-of-way through public lands and certain reservations of the United States, including Public Water Reserves.

11. What uses are permitted on Public Water Reserves set aside under the Executive Order of April 17, 1926, having mineral, medicinal, or other curative properties (43 CFR 2311.4)?

The Act of March 3, 1925, authorizes the issuance of leases for the erection of bath houses, hotels, or other improvements for the accommodation of the public for a maximum of 20 years on lands near or adjacent to mineral, medicinal, or other springs located upon unreserved public lands or public lands withdrawn for the protection of such springs.

12. Who may make application for use of lands included in a Public Water Reserves?

Water Use:

Any citizen or association of citizens of the United States or any corporations within the United States who may desire to improve the productivity of any water hole or source of water supply within the boundaries of any Public Water Reserve, or to conduct waters from the Reserve to a place more convenient for public use, may apply.

Other Uses:

An application for a lease of such lands for uses permitted under the Act of March 3, 1925, may be made by any responsible person or association, which includes private corporations and municipalities.

13. What is the application procedure for using water and/or lands withdrawn as Public Water Reserves (Act of February 15, 1901 (43 U.S.C. 959)?

1. Applicant must submit an application, corroborated by at least two persons, setting forth in detail the plan for improvement and case of the Public Water Reserve and the public necessity for such improvement (43 CFR 2311.3).

2. Applicant must submit maps and field notes whenever water is to be conducted outside of the Reserve.

3. Applicant must execute requisite stipulations and agreements as determined by the authorizing officer of the proper office.

14. What is the application procedure for leasing of public lands near or adjacent to springs, for bath houses, hotels, or other improvements?

1. If the applicant is either a municipality or a private corporation, it must be shown that taking of the lease has been duly authorized by its governing body.

2. Applicant must submit in detail a plan which specifies the following:

(1) The purpose for which land is intended to be used;

(2) An accurate description of the land desired; and

(3) Detail as to the proposed improvement, including estimated cost of construction and maintenance.

Public Water Reserve No. 22 California

ORDER OF WITHDRAWAL

Public Water Reserve No. 22, California No. 4

Under a Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (Picket Act), entitled "An act to authorize the President of The United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases," as amended by Act of Congress approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 497), it is hereby ordered that the lands hereinafter described be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from settlement, location sale, or entry, and reserved for public use.

Mt. Diablo Meridian

T. 29 S., R. 37 E.,	Sec. 35, S½ of NE¼.
T. 28 S., R. 40 E.,	Sec. 20 SE¼ of SW¼.
T. 23 S., R. 41 E.,	Sec. 11 S½ of SE¼.
T. 29 S., R. 41 E.,	Sec. 34 N½.
T. 30 S., R. 41 E.,	Sec. 13, E½ of NE¼.
T. 22 S., R. 42 E.,	Sec. 2, SE¼ of SE¼; Sec. 32, W½ of NW¼.
T. 24 S., R. 42 E.,	Sec. 24, W½.
T. 30 S., R. 43 E.,	Sec. 2, N½, N½ of S½; Sec. 3, E½ of NE¼.
T. 24 S., R. 44 E., (Unsurveyed)	All lands within one-quarter of a mile of a well located approximately in what will probably be when surveyed Sec. 22.

Public Water Reserve No. 22, California No. 4

T. 29 S., R. 44 E., Sec. 22, SE¼ of NW¼;
Sec. 23, S½ of NW¼.

T. 26 S., R. 45 E., All lands within one-quarter mile of Layton
(Unsurveyed) Spring located approximately in what
will probably be when surveyed Sec. 18.
All lands within one-quarter mile of Lone
Willow Spring located approximately in
what will probably be when surveyed Sec. 26.

T. 31 S., R. 45 E., Sec. 13 SW¼.

T. 32 S., R. 45 E., Sec. 24, SE¼ of SE¼.

T. 32 S., R. 47 E., Sec. 21, NE¼ of SW¼
Sec. 34, NW¼ of NW¼.

San Bernardino Meridian

T. 3 N., R. 1 E., Sec. 4, N½ of NE¼.

T. 6 N., R. 2 E., All lands within one-quarter mile of Willow
(Partly surveyed) Spring located approximately in what will
probably be when surveyed Sec. 6.

T. 10 N., R. 2 E., Sec. 22, SW¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼.

T. 12 N., R. 2 E., All lands within one-quarter mile of a spring
(Partly surveyed) located approximately in what will probably
be when surveyed Sec. 7.

T. 17 N., R. 2 E., Sec. 17, SW¼ of SW¼.

T. 3 N., R. 3 E., All lands within one-quarter mile of Two Hole
(Partly surveyed) Springs located approximately in what will
probably be when surveyed Sec. 20.

T. 13 N., R. 3 E., Sec. 10, SE¼ of NW¼.

T. 17 N., R. 3 E., Sec. 22, SE¼ of NE¼, NE¼ of SE¼
(Partly surveyed) Sec. 23, SW¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼.

T. 18 N., R. 3 E., Sec. 23, NW¼.

T. 1 N., R. 4 E., Sec. 5, All.

Public Water Reserve No. 22, Californa No. 4

T. 2 N., R. 4 E., All lands within one-quarter mile of Saddlerock
(Unsurveyed) Spring located approximately in what will
probably be when surveyed Sec. 15.

T. 4 N., R. 4 E., Sec. 24 SE¼;
Sec. 25 N½.

T. 16 N., R. 4 E., Sec. 10, SE¼ of SE¼.

T. 21 N., R. 7 E., Sec. 11, S½ of SW¼;
Sec. 14, N½ of NW¼;
Sec. 23, N½ of NW¼;
Sec. 35, SW¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼.

T. 2 N., R. 9 E., Sec. 31, NW¼ of SE¼.

T. 10 N., R. 9 E., Sec. 32, NE¼ of SE¼.

T. 6 N., R. 17 E., Sec. 11, All;
Sec. 13, NW¼ of NW¼.

T. 5 N., R. 18 E., Sec. 6, S½ of SE¼.

T. 8 N., R. 18 E., All lands within one-quarter mile of Fanner
(Unsurveyed) Springs located approximately in what will
probably be when surveyed Sec. 29.

T. 4 N., R. 23 E., Sec. 23, SE¼ of NW¼.

T. 2 N., R. 24 E., All lands within one-quarter mile of Chambers
(Unsurveyed) Well located approximately in what will probably
be when surveyed Sec. 8.

T. 3 N., R. 24 E., All lands within one-quarter mile of Whipple
(Unsurveyed) Well located approximately in what will probably
be when surveyed Sec. 10.

T. 4 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 17, E½ of NE¼.

T. 2 N., R. 25 E., All lands within one-quarter mile of a spring
(Unsurveyed) located approximately in what will probably
be when surveyed Sec. 15.

T. 2 N., R. 26 E., All lands within one-quarter mile of Home Tanks
(Unsurveyed) located approximately in what will probably
be when surveyed Sec. 2.

Public Water Reserve No. 22, California No. 4

T. 3 N., R. 1 W., Sec. 12, NE¼ of SE¼.

T. 4 N., R. 1 W., Sec. 10, NE¼ of NE¼;
Sec. 11, NW¼ of NW¼.

T. 6 S., R. 16 E., All lands within one-quarter mile of Corn Springs
(Partly surveyed) located approximately in what will probably
be when surveyed Sec. 28.

President
(Original signed by Woodrow Wilson
8 August, 1914)

Appendix E

Fence Construction Contracting Procedures

Procedures for selecting the type or placement of a fence.

The procedures listed below should be followed when selecting the type or placement of fences.

1. Evaluate what the purpose of the fence is. Example: Is it to completely restrict vehicular access and/or pedestrian access? Is the fence to guide vehicles and/or pedestrians away from a site area, but not to completely close access?

2. Determine the land status and who has rights of entry. Example: Are mining claims located in the area? Until an area is withdrawn from mineral location, claimants have right of entry. Do private individuals or agencies such as the California Department of Fish and Game have legitimate rights of entry? Is the area leased for grazing?

3. Determine which environmental factors should be considered (eg. wildlife, botany and scenic-visual, etc.).
    a) What animals are located in the area and what are their needs? For example, if cattle are present cattleguards may be necessary. This information can be obtained from EAR's and EIS's, Management Framework Plans and specialists familiar with the area.

    b) What is the vegetative cover in the area? Are rare or endangered plants recorded at the site area? In some cases, if the vegetation is dense or rare and endangered plants are recorded, the degree of fence construction may have to be limited.

c) Scenic-visual factors should be considered. What type of fence would be aesthetic and yet unobtrusive visually. In some cases, such as across a road, a fence should be visible.

4. Once that the above questions are answered the archaeologist can decide what type of fence would be the most functional and yet practical, or the district engineer and/or landscape architect can be consulted for recommendation of specific types of fences.

   a) If the archaeologist wants to recommend a type of fence there are several available sources that can be consulted. A good source is the Sears Suburban, Farm and Ranch Catalog. Both wooden fences and wire fences are described and prices for materials are provided. Fencing companies can also supply information on the type of fencing they stock and the prices for materials and labor. Copies of fencing contracts which the BLM had solicited may also be available in the Riverside District Office's Central Files or Operation Files. The contract files have schematics of fences, the federal standards for fencing material and construction, a breakdown of the materials needed, a BLM engineer's estimated cost of the fencing materials and labor, and the bids of the companies.

The Government Service Administration (GSA) Supply Catalog lists some fencing material, but the parts are itemized and the selection is very limited. Essentially, if the archaeologist wants to know the cost of specific material used in barbed wire fences the information is given in the GSA Catalog.

Following the selection of the type of fencing, the archaeologist should provide the landscape architect and the engineer with a detailed description of the fence and the dimensions. The landscape architect can then make detailed recommendations. The engineer can draw detailed schematics and provide specific cost information. The engineer can also assure that the federal standards for fencing material and construction are met. The estimate is 2-3 man days for the engineer's time.

b) If the archaeologist wants the district engineer to design the fence, the archaeologist should provide the engineer with the length of the fence needed and the purpose of the fence, along with requirements such as a gate or cattleguards. In some cases a landscape architect may recommend which type of fence is appropriate and the engineer can then do the detailed schematics, breakdown of needed materials, an itemized cost of materials and an overall estimated cost.

5. Prepare and EAR or supplemental EAR that addresses the planned fencing.

In most cases the archaeologist could prepare the EAR and obtain input and review from the other resource specialists. If the environmental concerns have been taken into consideration in the selection and placement of the fence, preparation of the EAR can be a formality. If not, adjustments may have to be made and additional time spent on the design and/or placement of the fence.

6. Following the completion and approval of the EAR, the construction of the fence may be handled by BLM, contract to a fencing company, or with volunteer public service groups.

   a) If BLM constructs the fence, BLM must purchase the necessary fencing supplies, provide the equipment required to construct the fence and allot man days to construct it. If the equipment or supplies can be obtained from GSA and are more than $25.00, then the equipment or supplies must be ordered through GSA. If the necessary supplies and equipment are not listed in the GSA Supply Catalog, then bids should be obtained from local fencing companies. In some cases, the district or area office may have a blanket purchase order with a company that carries the required equipment or supplies. The expected man days should be programmed into the Annual Work Plan under Operations.

b) In most cases, it would probably be more efficient to contract with a fencing company. In reviewing previous contracts on file in the Riverside District Office, the contractors often underbid the estimated cost given by the BLM.

c) Volunteers may be willing to contribute their labor to a project if they feel it in their best interest as a public service group. The major problem in this would be the overtime required for BLM operations personnel and schedule coordination between the BLM and the volunteer group.

Fencing is considered a construction activity and therefore is always written as a negotiated contract. If the estimated cost is less than $2000.00, the District Office may process the contract. The archaeologist may solicit the bids. In most cases five bids would be sufficient. Once the bids are obtained, they are given to the appropriate person in Administration for processing. The estimated time for processing is two days.

If the estimated cost prepared by the BLM is greater than $2000 the contract is handled by the Denver Service Center. The estimated time for processing a contract through Denver is three months.

Appendix F

Types of Fences

Types of Fences

1. FIELD FENCE - This fence is a graduated mesh which is smaller at the bottom than the top and is attached to metal T posts.

Materials:
a) Field fence mesh
b) T Posts
c) Corner posts
d) Bracing lines for corner posts
e) Wire clips

Dimensions for a 4' fence:

a) Graduated mesh that is approximately 1½" X 1½" at the bottom to approximately 4" X 8" at the top. The height of the mesh is 47".
b) 10' from pole to pole
c) Corner post 2 3/8' in diameter, 6' high
d) T posts, 6' high
  Lightweight 101 T posts
  Heavyweight 133 T posts

Advantages:
a) Inexpensive
b) Prevents vehicular and pedestrian access
c) Practical for placement in remote area
d) More readily blends into the background than a chain link or wooden fence
e) Turned upside down, the mesh allows access to small animals

Disadvantages:
a) Not as sturdy as a chain link fence

Estimated cost per foot: $1.50 This estimate does not consider distances beyond about 25 miles and difficult access.

2. 2 X 4 FENCE - This type of fence is constructed like the field fence. The difference between the two types is the size of the mesh.

Materials:
- a) 2 X 4 mesh
- b) T posts
- c) Corner posts
- d) Bracing lines for corner posts
- e) Wire clips

Dimensions for a 4' fence:
- a) 2" X 4" mesh, 4' high
- b) The remaining dimensions are the same as those for a field fence

Advantages:
- a) Relatively inexpensive
- b) Prevents vehicular and pedestrian access
- c) Practical in remote areas
- d) More readily blends into the background than a chain link or wooden fence.

Disadvantage:
- a) The mesh size does not allow access except to very small animals
- b) More expensive than a barbed wire or field fence
- c) Not as sturdy as a chain link fence
- d) Can be climbed more easily than a field fence

Estimated cost per foot: $2.20. This estimate does not consider distances beyond about 25 miles and difficult access.

3. V-MESH FENCE - This fence is a triangular shaped mesh which is usually attached to round metal posts that are set in concrete. This mesh is designed so that the hooves of cattle and horses do not get caught.

Materials:
a) V-mesh
b) Metal line posts
c) Corner posts
d) Bracing for the corner posts
e) Cement for the line posts and corner posts
f) Wire clips

Dimensions for a 4' fence:
a) V-mesh about 1½" X 3", 50" high
b) 10' from pole and pole
c) Corner posts 2 7/8" in diameter, 7' high
d) Line posts 1 7/8" in diameter, 6' high

Advantages:
a) Good for areas where cattle or horses are a concern
b) Sturdier than barbed wire, 2 X 4 and field fences.

Disadvantages:
a) Expensive
b) Impractical for placement in remote areas
c) More visible than barbed wire, field or 2 X 4 fencing

Estimated cost per foot: $3.00 - $3.50. This estimate does not consider distances beyond about 25 miles and difficult access.

4. CHAIN LINK FENCE - This is a sturdy fence which is common in many areas.

Materials:
- a) Chain link mesh
- b) Corner posts (metal)
- c) Line posts (metal)
- d) Top rail (Optional)
- e) Bracing for corner posts
- f) Cement for corner posts and line posts
- g) Wire clips
- h) Fittings

Dimensions for a 4' fence:
- a) Chain link of 2" mesh
- b) Corner posts 2 3/8" in diameter, 7' high
- c) Line posts 1 7/8" in diameter, 6' high
- d) Top rail 1 3/8" in diameter, about 10' in length
- e) 10 between poles

Advantages:
- a) Very sturdy
- b) Barbed wire arms are easily attached
- c) Prevents vehicular and pedestrian access.
- d) Common

Disadvantages:
- a) Expensive
- b) More visible than barbed wire, field, 2 X 4 or wooden fence
- c) Impractical for placement in remote areas
- d) Does not allow access to most animals

Estimated cost per foot: $3.00 - $3.50. This estimate does not consider distances beyond about 25 miles and difficult access.

provide some direction. Once the final design has been reviewed and found to be satisfactory to both the archaeologist and the Sign Committee, approval must be obtained from the District Manager and the State Office.

1) Unless the sign is of a very special material, the sign can be made at the BLM Sign Shop in Kingman, Arizona. The Sign Coordinator in Operations processes these signs.

2) If the sign cannot be made at the BLM Sign Shop, then the signs are purchased through Administration. If more than one company can manufacture the sign, bids must be solicited. In the case of Permaloy signs, only one company can manufacture the signs. These signs have proven to be aesthetic and have withstood attempted vandalism. Since they are unobtrusive, archaeologists have preferred them over most other signs. For example, in the Barstow Resource Area, 15 of the signs have been placed at petroglyph locations. None of the signs have been stolen and only two bullet scars have been noted on the signs. Both of these are only trace scars since the bullet richoted elsewhere.

5. BARBED WIRE FENCE - This fence consists of barbed wire strung on metal T posts.

Materials:
a) Barbed wire
b) T posts
c) Corner posts
d) Bracing for corner posts
e) Fence stays
f) Wire clips
g) Concrete for corner posts

Dimensions for a 5' fence:
a) 4* strangs of barbed wire, 12½ and 13 gage wire is available through the GSA Supply Catalog.
b) 6' T posts
c) Corner posts 2 3/8" in diameter, 6' high
d) 10' from pole to pole
e) Fence stays placed between line and corner posts

Advantages:
a) Inexpensive
b) Allows most animals access
c) Prevents vehicular access and to some degree pedestrian access
d) Practical for placement in remote areas
e) More readily blends into the background than most fences.

Disadvantages:
a) May be dismantled fairly easily
b) May not prevent pedestrian access

Estimated cost per foot: $.80. This estimate does not consider distance beyond about 25 miles and difficult access.

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* More or less strands may be used.

Appendix G

Types of Fences - Miscellaneous Materials

Types of Fences - Miscellaneous Materials

GATES

1) Field or 2 X 4 Gate
Materials: 2 end posts, mesh and frame
Estimated cost: $60.00

2) V-mesh Gate
Materials: 2 end posts, frame and mesh
Estimated cost: $75.00

3) Chain Link Gate
Materials: frame, mesh and end posts
Estimated cost: $45.00

4) Non-hinged Wire Gate
Materials: wire or mesh and 2 end posts
Estimated cost: The price of the materials

BARBED WIRE ARMS - These are extensions which are placed on metal line posts and barbed wire is strung between them. They are not safe for fences below about 6.5 feet. Estimated cost: $3.10 each.

BUMPER POSTS - These are 3½" - 4" in diameter hollow metal posts that are usually filled with cement. They are useful in areas where vehicular access is not allowed but pedestrian access is desired. Estimated cost: $18.85 each. The estimate does not include the price of the cement.

CABLE OR WIRE ROPE - Cable or wire rope is listed in the GSA Supply Catalog (Group 40). Only two types are available, clothesline wire and seizing wire. In almost every instance the seizing wire would be more practical because it is stronger and heavier. Estimated cost: Clothesline wire (.135" diameter)
$1.05 per 50' coil
Seizing wire (1/8" diameter), 530 lb. test, $14.60 per 250' coil

CHAIN - Both welded and weldless chain is listed and specifications are given in the GSA Supply Catalog. In cases where access to vehicles is being restricted, welded chain which comes in ¼", 3/8" and ½" diameters is probably the most practical. Weldless chain would be more practically placed in an area where stress on the chain is not anticipated.
Estimated cost: ¼" welded chain, $.35 per foot
3/8" welded chain, $.75 per foot
½" welded chain, $1.40 per foot

350 lb test weldless chain, $19.10 per 500' reel
425 lb test weldless chain, $40.00 per 500' reel

POLES, TELEPHONE OR ELECTRIC

1) Contact the telephone company serving the area.

For example, Pacific Telephone gives away used telephone poles. The individual or agency, however, must put their name on a list and they will be contacted when poles are available. The telephone number is (714) 683-1111

2) Contact the utility company in the area.

For example, Southern California Edison Co. maintains a pole yard at 6990 N. Orange in North Long Beach. Excess poles may be purchased at $.75 per foot. All poles must be taken from the yard on an open truck and no sawing is permitted in the yard. The manager of the pole yard must be contacted in order to make arrangements. The telephone number is (213) 633-6490.

RAILROAD TIES

1) Contact a railway company in the area.

For example, in San Bernardino all arrangements must be made through the Superintendent, Santa Fe Railway Co., 1170 W. Third, San Bernardino, CA 92410. This branch of the Santa Fe Railway Co. does not sell to individuals.

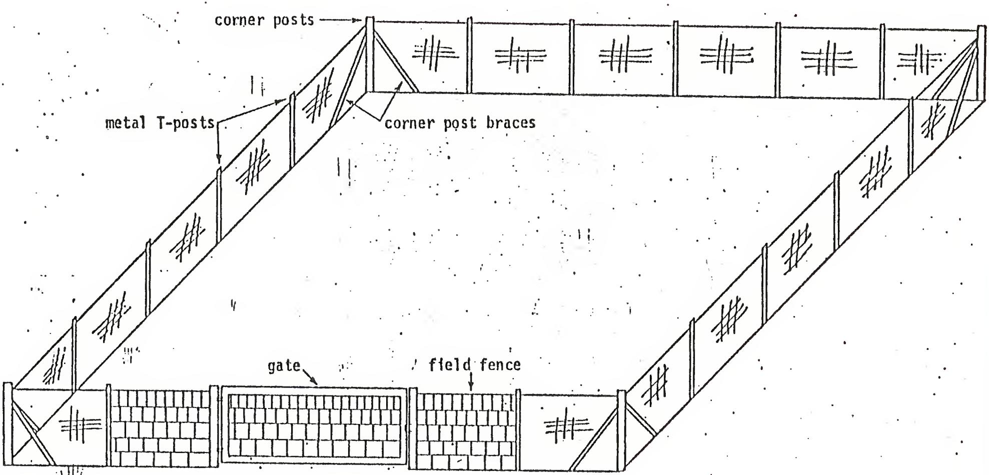
Railroad ties are sold out of the Los Angeles Santa Fe Railway Office to individuals and agencies. Railroad ties are sold when available. There is no list. One would have to routinely call in order to find out if the ties are available. The ties sell for $3.00 each and are from 8' - 9' long. They weigh from 110 lbs up to 300 pounds. Only 40 ties can be purchased at a time. The telephone number is (213) 628-01111, ext. 2721.

2) Contact local lumber yards.

Appendix H

Proposed Fence

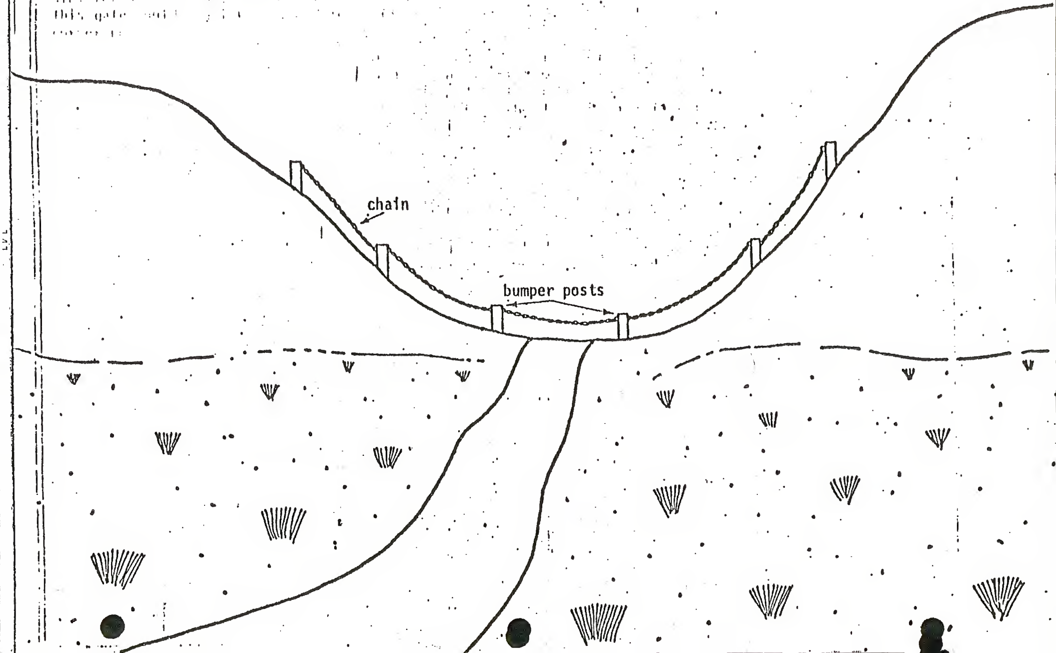
Field Fence--consists of a graduated mesh that is approximately 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" at the bottom and increases in increments to approximately 4" x 8" at the top. This mesh would be inverted--installed with the larger openings at the bottom--to allow the free passage of small animals.. The mesh would be secured to metal T-posts (6' high) with wire clips. The T-posts would be set on 10' centers, and would be driven into the ground to a depth of approximately 1 1/2'. The height of the mesh is 47". Corner posts are hollow metal pipes, 2 3/8" in diameter and 6' high. They would be supported laterally by diagonal metal braces. One gate would be installed. This gate would consist of field fence (inverted) stretched on a metal pipe frame. The gate would be hung on a corner post and would latch to a second corner post.



Appendix I

Proposed Chain Barrier

This barrier would consist of lengths of chain stretched between several bumper posts. The chain could be in links of 1/4", 3/8", or 1/2" diameters. The bumper posts would be 3 1/2" - 4" diameter metal posts filled with cement. The posts would be three feet high. This chain-and-post barrier would be installed in a natural saddle and would continue up either side of the saddle for a sufficient distance to prevent vehicles from driving around either end.



Appendix J

Procedures for Sign Design

Signs

A. Standard BLM signs or regulatory signs

Section 9130 of the BLM Manual addresses the design standards and provides examples of different types of signs. Subsection 9134 is a sign index of the signs that are available from the Denver Service Center. The signs are requisitioned through administration.

The Division of Operation at the Riverside District Office also retains files on signing and lists of signs that are available or have been ordered in the past through their office. Operations also maintains a wareyard in Riverside and some common signs may be picked up there. If a particular sign is listed on the Operation files but is not available in Riverside, the sign may be ordered through the Sign Coordinator in Operations from the BLM Sign Shop in Kingman, Arizona. According to the Sign Coordinator there is no cost for these signs.

B. Non-standard Signs

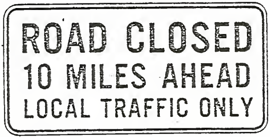
If a non-standard sign is required, then the archaeologist must coordinate with the Sign Committee. At the Riverside District Office, the Staff Recreation Specialist, Interpretive Specialist, Landscape Architect and Sign Coordinator form the committee. The archaeologist should design the needed sign and indicate dimensions, materials, etc. The standards and requirements provided in Section 9130 of the BLM Manual can

Appendix K

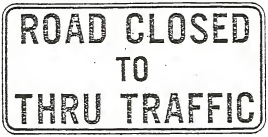
Closure Signs

9132 - ROAD SIGNS

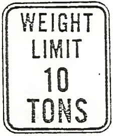
Regulatory Signs — Movement



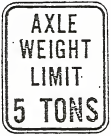
R11-3
60" x 30"



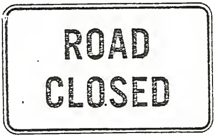
R11-4
60" x 30"



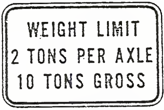
R12-1
24" x 30"



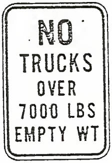
R12-2
24" x 30"



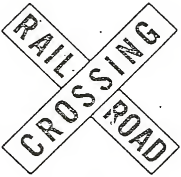
R11-2
48" x 30"



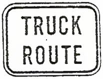
R12-4
36" x 24"



R12-3
24" x 36"



R15-1
48" x 9"
(drilled for 90-degree mounting)



R14-1
24" x 18

REFLECTORIZATION MANDATORY (FOR ALL SIGNS ON THIS PAGE).

R & W DESIGNATION & NUMBER FROM REGULATORY & WARNING SIGN LISTING IN MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, 1971. USE LETTER, SIZE & NUMBER DESIGNATION TO ORDER FROM SIGN SHOPS.

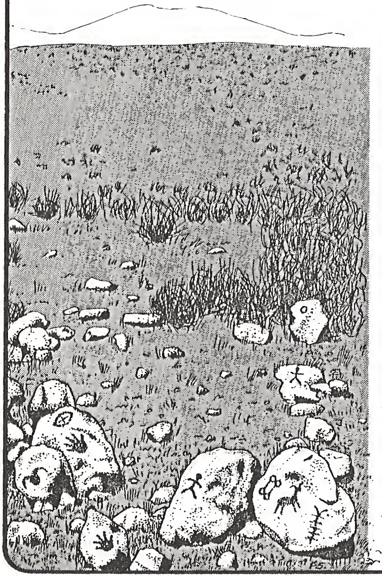
Squaw Spring Archaeological District

In order to protect historic and archaeological resources, vehicular access is restricted in this area.

If vehicular access is required, please contact the patrolling ranger or the Barstow Way Station, 831 Barstow Rd., Barstow, CA 92311.

Appendix M

Cultural Resources Sign



SQUAW SPRING
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

Hundreds of years ago, people pursued a hunting and gathering way of life in this area. The archaeological remains and their distribution on the surface of the ground reflect the daily activities of these people and their utilization of the environmental resources.

Please do not disturb or remove any of the archaeological remains. Archaeologists are in the process of studying and recording the distribution of archaeological remains in the California desert. These studies reveal much about past human behavior.

For more information please contact the patrolling BLM ranger or visit the Barstow Way Station, 831 Barstow Rd., Barstow, CA 92311.

Archaeological remains are protected
by the Federal Antiquities Act.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Land Management
Library
Bldg. 50, Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225